How Mental Hospital Catches City's Problems

See page 11 for story.

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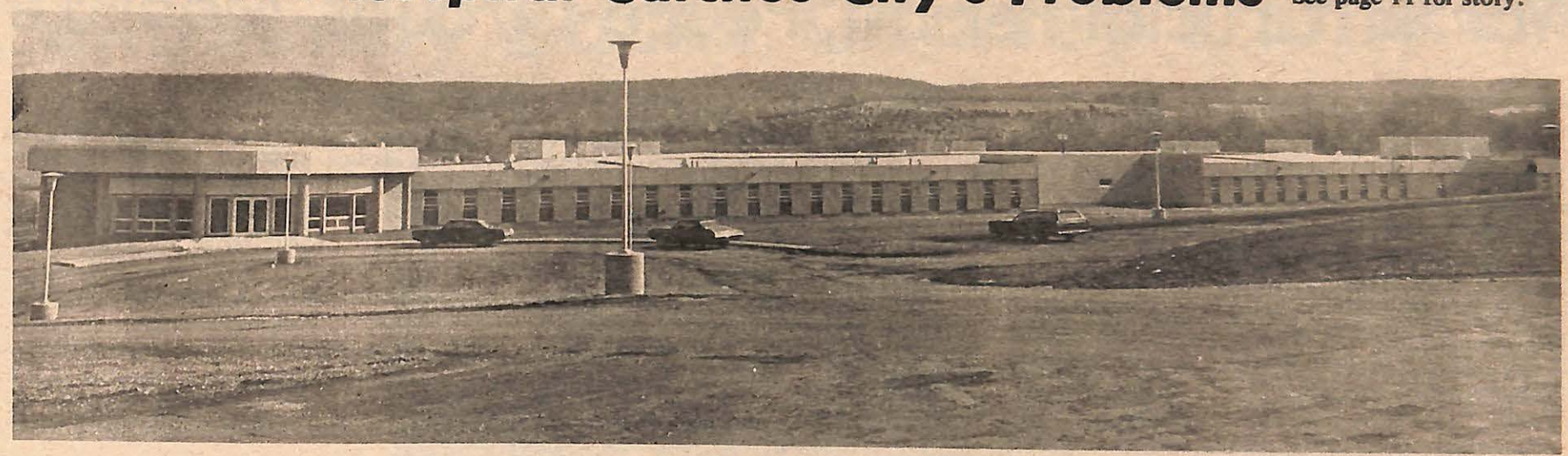

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MODERN TIMES

"What you do is news"

Call 562-2510

VOL. 1 NO. 21 — **New Haven** — MARCH 1 - 14, 1971

Anti-Route 34 Forces Join In Preparation for Hearing

by Steve Ney

The Anti-Route 34 Coalition is gathering together all the people-power it can in an all-out effort to stop the highway once and for all.

They have a documentary videotape about Route 34, as well as a counter-proposal to the State's plan for the highway prepared for the upcoming State Department of Transportation hearing in New Haven March 24.

On February 18 the coalition held a meeting at Edgewood Community Church where committees were formed to seek support for the Alternate Plan which will be presented in New Haven and also at future hearings in Hartford. The counterproposal, presented by David Dickson, would restore 35 of the original 45 acres to the community and save about $10 million.

The People's Alternate Plan would divert traffic from George, Crown and Chapel streets by extending North Frontage Road to the Boulevard. It also involves widening Legion Avenue to provide downtown access for local traffic coming from the Boulevard.

Most of the suburban traffic, however, would be routed around the city from Route 34 to the Boulevard, over the Boulevard bridge (now under construction), to I-95 and into the downtown area. (See map inside).

Highlight of Meeting

A highlight of the meeting at Edgewood Community Church was the first showing of the documentary videotape made by Brian Fredericks. It features interviews with former Mayor Lee, Dave Dickson of AIM, and George Conklin, former State Commissioner of Transportation.

Conklin, in explaining the "necessity" for the State's revised 12-lane highway stated: "You just couldn't leave the (Oak Street) Connector as a stub."

Dickson criticized both the State's original 16-lane highway and the revised 12-lane version. Although the road has been somewhat narrowed, Dickson said it still would create a canyon dividing the city in half. The State's revised version would save only ten acres, Dickson noted, thus still using up 35 acres of city land.

Highway Needs More Land

Furthermore, as State Representative Robert Oliver pointed out at the meeting, if the revised 12-lane highway is adopted,

See ROUTE 34, page 5.

Lifetime Women Strike

Virginia Blaisdell

Young women workers at Lifetime Portraits Co. on Hamilton Street went on strike on February 19. The workers seek to gain union recognition at Lifetime for the Office and Professional Employees International Union AFL-CIO. **See full story, page 3.**

War in Crucial Period; Peace Groups Mobilize

by Steven Ellner

"This is the most crucial period in the history of the War in Indo-China. It is no longer a question of responding to another escalation like we did after the Cambodian invasion and Kent State. How can you respond to the use of a nuclear bomb or an invasion of North Vietnam," asked John Froines of 600 University of Bridgeport students.

Froines, a defendant in the Chicago "Conspiracy 8" trial, went on to discuss the need for an on-going campaign against U.S. involvement in Indo-China. He referred to a report by C.S. Sulzberger of the **New York Times** that the U.S. was considering sowing nuclear mines in Indochina.

Reports like these along with Nixon's threat of a U.S. supported South Vietnamese invasion of North Vietnam, is evidence that we must act quickly and on a large scale, Froines said.

CPAC Plans

Two groups in New Haven are working on a Spring Offensive against the war. The Connecticut Peace Action Coalition (CPAC) at a recent meeting held at the Unitarian Universalist Church, endorsed the April 24 March on Washington which will demand immediate U.S. withdrawal from South East Asia.

Plans are also being made for a Connecticut Peace Conference to be held on Saturday March 6 at the Yale Law School. workshops will include topics of ecology and the war, Prisoners of War and Veterans, tax resistance, and labor and the war.

Peace Treaty Group

A second New Haven group has been organized around the Peoples' Peace Treaty. Several members of the group went to the "Peoples' Student and Youth Congress on a Peoples Peace," February 5-7 at Ann Arbor, Michigan, attended by 2,000.

The peace treaty was drawn up by eight members of the National Students Association and students of North Vietnam. One of the eight American students was able to visit South Vietnam where he met with anti-war students in Saigon for the purpose of drafting the treaty. The treaty is now being taken to student, labor and community groups throughout the country for ratification. (See box for the Treaty's text).

Wide Appeal

Froines also emphasized the fact that the peace treaty will be taken to every American, not just to students. Groups that ratify the treaty will specify an action that they will engage as part of their commitment. People in the religious community for instance, will be collecting war-resistance tax money which will go to groups such as the Welfare Rights Organization and the Chicano farm workers union in order to help win their demands for peace and social justice.

Other people, Froines indicated, upon signing the treaty will be asked to write anti-war letters to Congressmen and will thus be part of the same struggle as the student protests. "In this way we can break down the antagonism between us and Middle America."

PEOPLE S'PEACE TREATY

Be it known that the American and Vietnamese people are not enemies; The war is carried out in the names of the people of the United States and South Vietnam but without our consent. It destroys the land and people of Vietnam. It drains America of its resources, its youth and its honor.

We hereby agree to end the war on the following terms, so that both peoples can live under the joy of independence and can devote themselves to building a society based on human equality and respect for the earth.

1. The Americans agree to immediate and total withdrawal from Vietnam and publicly to set the date by which all American forces will be removed.

The Vietnamese pledge that as soon as the U.S. Government publicly sets a date for total withdrawal:

2. They will enter discussions to secure the release of all American prisoners, inculding pilots captured while bombing North Vietnam.
3, There will be an immediate cease-fire between U.S. forces and those led by the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam.
4. They will enter discussions of the procedures to guarantee the safety of all withdrawing troops;
5. The Americans pledge to end the imposition of Thieu-Ky-Khiem on the people of South Vietnam on order to insure their right to self-determination and so that all political prisoners can be released.
6. The Vietnamese pledge to form a provisional coalition government to organize democratic elections. All parties agree to respect the results of elections in which all South Vietnamese can participate freely without the presence of any foreign troops.
7. The South Vietnamese pledge to enter discussion of procedures to guarantee the safety and political freedom of those South Vietnamese who have collaborated with the U.S.-supported regime.

By ratifying the agreement, we pledge to take whatever actions are appropriate to implement the terms of this joint Treaty and to insure its acceptance by the government of United States.

Viet Vets Testify: War Scars GI's

by Naomi Resnick

"The incidents at My Lai happened because of our war policy. It was inevitable, given the kind of war it is," said Dr. Marjorie Nelson, a New Haven resident, now working in public health.

Dr. Nelson, working with the American Friends Service, a quaker organization, spent two years in Quong Nie province, Vietnam, treating wounded civilians. Because of her experiences there, she testified at the Winter Soldier Investigation of war crimes, held in Detroit at the beginning of February.

The investigation was sponsored by more than 2000 honorably discharged Vietnam veterans, and heard testimony from over 150 witnesses about war crimes that their units had committed.

Viet Vets March Against War

One of the first organizing activities of the Vietnam veterans against the war was a march held last spring from New Jersey to Valley Forge, Pa. They used volunteers whom they had gathered along the way to help them enact some of the operations they had carried out in Vietnam. They showed what happened when U.S. soldiers swept through a village, burning houses, and capturing or killing the people there. The purpose of their march, Dr. Nelson said was "to bring home what the war is like to the soldiers who have to go through it in Vietnam."

Frankel/Kay

Dr Marjorie Nelson

They wanted to make the statement that they had done similar things in Vietnam, that this was not an isolated incident, and that the U.S. Army is trying to make a scapegoat of Calley. The investigation was enlarged, and finally held in Detroit.

Testimony of War Crimes

At the investigation, a panel on weapons testified that some weapons which had been banned by certain treaties, or just by military protocol for their unnecessary cruelty were still being used in Vietnam.

Dr. Nelson testified on the panel of prisoners of war, because she had treated them, and also because she herself was a prisoner of the National Liberation Front (NLF) for two months. She and Gerald Smith, a former Green Beret, testified *that they had been treated well by the NLF.*

According to Nelson from the beginning of their military training, the American soldier is told over and over again that what happens in Vietnam is common place in a war, that this is simply the way a war is run. What they see and do becomes acceptable behavior; their commanding officers not only never disapprove of what happens there, they do it themselves. Seeing this, whom could a soldier complain to about these actions?

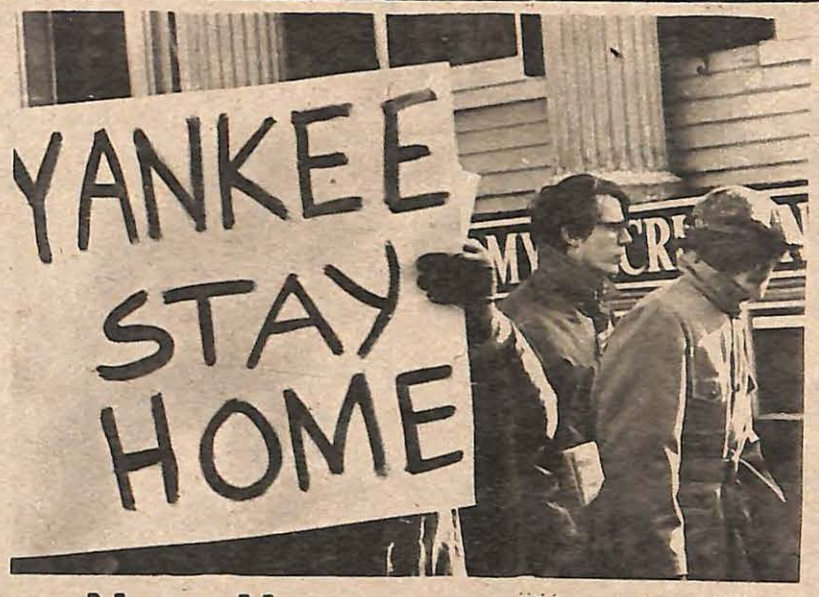
Soldiers are also exposed to so much race hatred on the part of their commanding officers. The idea that the Vietnamese people are an inferior race of "yellow people" is repeatedly being preached to the G.I. until its almost impossible to believe that what happens to these people is important.

Nelson related that the American soldier quickly realizes that the Vietnamese people hate his guts for ruining their country and for killing off their people. He also realizes that they neither need, nor want his help. He therefore has no reason for fighting, save the fact that it's next to impossible to leave Vietnam once you're there, and that the NLF is meanwhile trying to get rid of him. All around him he sees his buddies killed, day after day, and there's nothing he can do about it.

Viet War Unlike Any Other

In just about all other wars, the soldiers could see whom they were fighting against. In this war one side never sees the other. Most fighting is done by mechanical means. The rage, depression, grief, and frustration which soldiers of both sides feel must finally come out, thus they shoot at anything which moves. This is why incidents like My Lai happen again and again. A psychotic situation has "dehumanized, temporarily and reversibly," the men who live under it.

Doctors and psychiatrists spoke of the psychological effects of combat. When these men return from war, they know that they're not the callous monsters that people are calling them.



Kay/Frankel

New Haveners Protest U.S. Aggression in Laos

Scenes from February 10 demonstration on the Green against the widening war in Laos. The group heard of war opposition demonstrations planned by the Vietnamese, increasing resistance by servicemen and women, and national actions scheduled starting next month. Support was voiced for Ericka Huggins and Bobby Seale as well as for striking Hungry Charley's workers. After speeches, demonstrators marched through the streets. Top: passing by Army recruiting office on Elm. St. Left: Alice Berger speaking on Green.

Community Backs Charley's Strikers

by Teri Klein

Workers at Hungry Charley's were forced to go on strike when management from Restaurant Associates (RA) (Charley's owners) refused to negotiate with them for better working conditions. Although Charley's tried to remain open (even importing managers from NYC), the strike was supported 100% by the local community, many who were already familiar with the poor conditions in the place.

Phil Simon

The combined solidarity of workers, community people and truckers who refused to deliver to the restaurant made this the most successful strike in New Haven restaurant history. Within two days Charley's was completely closed down.

All the workers are demanding that RA (the nation's biggest restaurant corporation with gross sales over $100 million a year) negotiate with them and their union, Hotel and Restaurant Employees and Bartenders Local 217.

Reasons for Strike

In a leaflet put out by the union, the basic reasons for the strike were outlined:

1. **Underpaid**– top pay is $2.50 an hour. most get around $2.00.

2. **No benefits at all**– no medical insurance, no paid holidays, nothing.

3. **Understaffed**– at rush times the workers have to break their necks or get fired.

4. **No job protection**– management can fire people when it gets ready. Workers have no rights at all.

5. **And**– it's getting to be a worse place to work because of the things management allows to go on here, and the ways people get taken here.

On the last point, a group of community people urged their friends to support the strike. In a support leaflet they said:

"After the big busts in November we realized that most of the undercover police activities also work out of Hungry's. As a community we should demand that Hungry's use their bouncers to get rid of the junk dealers (heroin pushers), prostitution rings, and pigs, rather than harassing those who are minding their own business."

Support Strike in Cambridge, Mass.

Workers and their friends from New Haven have gone up to Hungry Charley's in Cambridge, Mass. to organize a similar community support boycott there. It is very difficult to put pressure on a big corporation like Restaurant Associates by striking only one branch. They could temporarily close the operation– as they are doing with Hungry Charley's – and try to wait out the strike.

If the boycott activities in Cambridge are successful, the additional pressure might force Restaurant Associates to recognize the union.

Lifetime Women on Strike Present a Picture of Struggle

by Matt Borenstein

February 19

"Is this your first strike?"–"Yes."–"How is it?"–"Freezing!"– These were the comments on the picket line at 8 A.M. Friday morning at the front, side, and back entrances to Lifetime Portraits, Inc., at 133 Hamilton St.

Twenty-six young women, most of whom are students at Lee and Wilbur Cross High Schools, are striking Lifetime Portraits Inc. for union recognition with Office and Professional Employees International Union (OPEIU). Lifetime Portraits has salesmen and photographers who travel through New England selling and taking family pictures (babies, etc.). Their film is processed in New York.

The New Haven operation is mainly clerical work -- the jobs of the 26 striking women. Eighteen of the women are part time workers and starting work after school at 1:30 or 2:00 and also work Saturdays. They get from $1.65 to $1.75 per hour. The eight striking full-time workers get from $1.75 to $2.00 per hour.

Most of the strikers have been employed by Lifetime Portraits for over nine months. They never thought much about the working conditions until a few weeks ago. Their immediate supervisor and three other women (all older - in the 30's) were fired. The supervisor, Terry, had looked out for the younger women and had been sort of a buffer between them and the bosses, Edward Puchalski and five members of his family.

Workers Insecure

The young women felt if their supervisor and the other older workers could be so easily fired, their position was extremely insecure. So they called the Central Labor Council AFL-CIO. Since most of the women were clerical workers they were directed to Justine Manning, International Representative for the Office and Professional Employees International Union AFL-CIO.

Manning met with the women, and they decided they needed a union. The problem then was how to get recognized by the employer for bargaining purposes. Manning described the recent experience at the Connecticut Savings Bank where the union had tried a National Labor Relations Board Election. The union was voted down after months of anti-union campaigning by management.

Another possibility was a recognition strike. *This action could force the management to negotiate. Once the employer negotiates, by law, the union is* the recognized bargaining agent.

Strike!

The young women chose to strike. After one week, Puchalski was trying to hire new workers -- scabs. Three women who signed with the union had gone back to work, but most were still on the picket line or in school Friday morning.

The women who were fired earlier are all Italian. They complained to the Italian-American Civil Rights League. In the meantime Puchalski called them back and gave them layoff slips saying there wasn't enough work. (There was in fact, plenty of work). When the League called, Puchalski said they were fired because they used vulgar language.

Six bosses who sit around and have coffee breaks while you do jobs that aren't yours, going to the store, making coffee all the time, and terrible bathrooms are some reasons for a union at Lifetime Portraits, Inc. according to the first striker to arrive on picket duty.

"We turned away a truck last Wednesday," said the young woman on her first strike. The boss told one girl that she couldn't be a striker because she was his confidential secretary. "I never knew that," she said as she walked the picket line.

Labor Notes

ONLY BUY UNION LETTUCE

The lettuce boycott called by the United Farmworkers' Organizing Committee (UFWOC) has entered its fourth month with a record of growing successes. Nationally, about 25% of the iceberg lettuce now on the market is harvested by UFWOC.

The "iceberg" lettuce at your grocery that has been picked by union labor has the box or the lettuce wrapper itself marked clearly with the black Aztec eagle, which is the official label of the UFWOC, AFL-CIO.

The "head" lettuce is the only type being boycotted. Nearly all of it is grown in California and Arizona. UFWOC contracts have already been signed by several giant producers there: Inter Harvest (a subsidiary of United Fruit), Fresh Pict (a subsidiary of Purex) and D'Arrigo (an independent grower).

The biggest grower still holding out is Bud Antle, Inc., a massive agri-business complex which is the second largest shipper of lettuce in the country. The biggest scab is the Department of Defense, which is buying 30% of its lettuce from Antle at a high price to help even out the slump the boycott has caused them.

–LNS

EVERYBODY'S JOB HUNTING

Unemployment is still on the rise all over the state. According to the January statistics of the Connecticut Labor Department, the unemployment rate in New Haven jumped from 5.5% in December to 6.5% at the end of January. They list the unemployment rate throughout the state as 8.4%.

According to the same statistics, the unemployment one year ago was 4.0% in New Haven and 4.5% for the state.

These conservative state figures indicate that at least 22,700 more people are out of work now than last month. To make matters worse, consumers may soon be hit with an added 2% sales tax, while the corporation taxes remain the same.

Bank Saves: Employees Reject Union

by Matt Borenstein

After a month of heavy anti-union propaganda by Connecticut Savings Bank (CSB) Management, employees voted 86 - 27 against unionizing. The Office and Professional Employees International Union (OPEIU) lost the NLRB election after 65% of the CSB employees had signed petitions as of two months ago asking for a representation vote.

The Connecticut Savings Bank anti-union campaign, which cost them several thousand dollars, included a dinner at Les Shaw's Restaurant the night before the election for all CSB workers. Management reportedly hired a New York based firm to direct its anti-union campaign.

CSB management used all the standard lies about unions. They claimed that recent strikes such as at Armstrong and Olin lost pay for the workers there. In letters to employees they distorted the responsibilities workers have as union members such as dues and picket duty.

Unfair Labor Practices

Justin Manning, international representative for OPEIU in this area is filing unfair labor practice charges against the Connecticut Savings Bank. One employee, active in the union drive, was demoted and got a cut in wages of $130 per month. The Bank management claimed that the employee gave the union a list of workers, but both he and Manning have denied the charge.

On another count, the union claims that the dinner at Les Shaw's the night before the election was not a regular employee benefit. They maintain that the dinner was arranged specifically to influence CSB employees to vote against the union.

Right after the election, CSB management said that the bank employees had recognized the unusual benefits they were getting. According to Manning, however, the only real benefit they receive is holidays. Wages for tellers, the bank's public image, are only from $85 - $105 per week and the existing pension plan is poor.

Boycott CSB

The OPEIU is asking the New Haven Central Labor Council-AFL-CIO and member locals to remove all of their funds from the Connecticut Savings Bank because of its blatant anti-union behavior.

The loss of the NLRB election prohibits union organizing at the Connecticut Savings Bank for one year. The bank has saved money by spending a little to keep the union out rather than having to increase wages and benefits under a union contract.

Co-op Tenants: Planning, Working, Sharing

by Sandra Trachten

The Church Street South Housing Cooperative has tenants who can be counted on to work together, a rental manager who cares about tenants, and potentially exciting programs. It also, of course, has its share of problems.

Ron Williams, a rental agent for Ripps-Calechman Realty, Inc., began meeting with prospective Co-op residents early last summer. He did this, he says, because "Being black and somewhat aware of myself, I saw the need for much to be done." Ron wasn't always sure what it was that was needed, but he listened carefully to the residents discuss their needs. "I had energy and tried to get it."

Initial Co-op Programs

Ron's energy was invested with the tenants who were organizing in the beginning. The original steering committee which met once a week for six months, was chaired by Luther Avent. Together the steering committee established a pre-kindergarten program for the Co-op and a tutoring service for teens, which has been taken over by Tony Langly of the YMCA and is meeting in what was once Ron Williams' rental office.

In addition, the YWCA is planning programs of swim and gym and arts and crafts. These programs will begin March 2.

Two women who are in in-service training at the YWCA, Betty Thigpen and Hallie Boone, knocked on every door at the Co-op to encourage participation in the newly drawn-up programs. Some, such as sewing, got little or no response. But the people involved are hoping for success in the others.

Volunteer Instructors

Costs to the participants are nominal, according to Thigpen, because "We mustered up beautiful instructors who were willing to volunteer time."

Other programs in the planning stage are a daycare center for 1972 and a social service coordinator. There will also be a community room to house activities.

In addition, the residents will have their own stores, including a supermarket, coin-operated laundries, and a beauty parlor. Future hopes are for a drug store and perhaps a restaurant and a library. The possibility of implementing childrearing counselling is also being considered.

While making these plans, residents are also attempting to deal with some problems. These include difficulties with the physical plant, such as heat going off or flooding through the sliding glass doors in one apartment after a heavy rain.

Another problem is having the Co-op split in half by Columbus Ave. Traffic is heavy, especially at 9 a.m. and 5 p.m. Trucks cause a lot of heavy vibrations and Co-op houses open on to the streets which children have to cross.

There is also the problem of the children from the Co-op who are bussed to the Village Street School in North Haven. The City of New Haven leased this school for a year. Where the children will go to school next year and what they will be doing during the summer are two questions presently concerning Co-op parents.

When the Co-op is completed there will be another 100 families living there, bringing the total number of families there to 400. Thus there will be even more children.

The hope for solving these problems lies with the residents. As Jeanne Mitchell, who has been living in the Co-op observed, "When the group gets together it's really good."

This feeling seems to be the general attitude of Co-op residents in implementing programs and in solving problems.

Women's Center Opens

Christine Pattee

Open house on Feb. 14 at the Women's Center at Yale on Elm St. between High and College. In an atmosphere warm with the spirit of sisterhood, women came to talk, drink coffee, buy literature and share a meal.

Unemployment Forces Many Onto Charity

In response to the growing rate of unemployment, Christian Community Action (CCA) is stepping up their program to provide emergency food and shelter for those who have nowhere else to turn.

In explanation of this program, and another sponsored by Fish of Greater New Haven, which provides emergency meals, the groups say, "With alarming frequency, people are saying, 'I've been laid off,' or 'I've been fired. Can you help me?'

"These are not families who have been on Welfare, but rather who have had steady employment records until the slowdown in wartime economy struck Connecticut."

The two organizations have sent out appeals for funds to help finance and increase their programs. "A sampling of our statistics indicates that the requests for food have more than tripled since November," says Rev. David Nehring of CCA and Robert Kilpatrick of Fish.

CCA made a statistical survey of housing and food needs before opening their new "Emergency Housing Unit" last November 22. That unit houses over 30 homeless people at one time. This was done, according to Rev. Ian D.K. Siggins of CCA, because "the city wasn't taking any corrective steps."

For more information on the emergency meals programs, contact CCA, 624-2149, or Fish, 624-5000.

Dwight Center: Health Care For All

by Linda Garson

The Dwight Community Health Center functions not only as a Center for health care, but also as a social action center, where housing, legal and welfare problems are dealt with by the staff.

Modeled after the Hill Health Center, the Dwight Center is located at 109 Sherman Avenue near George Street in the back of St. Raphael's Hospital. It offers personalized free medical care to children under 16 living in the Dwight neighborhood.

Linda Garson

Dr. Despine Leibhaber gives a child a physical exam at Dwight Health Center.

The care includes full physical exams, hearing and vision appraisal, tests for lead poisoning, dental work, check-up exams, and referral services. Individual and family counseling are also free.

Health Not for Sale

Assistant Director, Raymond Williams, summed up the philosophy of Dwight Health Center by saying, "You can't sell people health. You have to sell them something else."

"In the community we are nearly unique," added Director Chester Johnson. One problem that was brought to the Center pertained to a leaking bathroom ceiling that was caving in on an apartment on Kensington Street. Every time the upstairs toilet was flushed, water dripped down into the downstairs bathroom, causing the ceiling to droop.

The woman who lived in this apartment, with her four children, informed the landlord of the health hazard, without result. Acting as an ombudsman, Williams called the landlord. He also called such agencies as DNI, the Health Department, and the neighborhood development corporation, asking each to survey the ceiling and pressure the landlord to make repairs.

A concerted effort resulted in the ceiling being fixed by the landlord. In this case, as in others, the staff member of the Center assigned to a problem, continues to keep in touch with the person with the problem.

Dwight Concerned Citizens

Staff members, including most physicians, are employees of the Dwight Concerned Citizens, Inc., a corporation of participating residents representing the entire Dwight community. Funds are contributed by the State Department of Community Affairs and by private foundations.

Thirty-five to 40 patients visit the Dwight Health Center each week. Each child is assigned a trained community health worker, herself a neighborhood worker. The health worker is assigned to a group of families who have used the center and who are registered.

The job of the health worker includes making house visits. Since a Spanish speaking health worker was hired, the Spanish enrollment has zoomed to 150 families.

Family Planning

Starting on Tuesday, February 23, and on every other Tuesday the Dwight Health Center will hold a family planning session. The staff of Family Planning of New Haven will run the session and will give pregnancy tests, pap smears, and offer birth control information.

The Center is open Monday through Friday from 9 to 5. Doctors' hours are Monday, 2-4, Tuesday and Wednesday 9-12, Wednesday evening 5-9 p.m.

The Dwight Health Center has tax exempt status and will gladly accept contributions. Mail contributions to 190 Sherman Avenue.

Senior Center Prepares for National Mee

by Sandra Trachten

The New Haven Senior Center will hold two planning sessions in preparation for the New Haven Conference on Aging to be held in advance of the White House Conference on Aging. The two planning sessions will be held March 19 and March 26 at the Center, 294 Cedar St.

The first planning session will deal with finances, health, nutrition, retirement and employment and transportation. The second planning session will deal with housing, education, spiritual well-being, leisure time activities, and a review of all topics to date.

Resource people will sit in on the sessions. Their role will be to listen, to answer questions, and to suggest any possible solutions. The following persons have agreed to serve as resource people for one or both sessions: Jane Keeler of the Visiting Nurse Association; Mildred Dunetz, a social worker from Family Services; Janet O'Laughlin, administrator of the New Haven Senior Center; Rev. David McDonald of St. Peter's Church; and Brenda Stiers from SAGE Advocacy.

Senior Citizens Viewpoint

In May the Connecticut "pre-White House" conference will take place. In November 1971, the National Conference on Aging will meet for six days in Washington D.C. It's important to let the city, state, and federal governments know the senior citizens' point of view.

Any plans, discussions, or decisions from the National Conference on Aging will go back to the states, cities, and, ultimately, to the individual. Any person sixty and over knows what his or her needs are. All senior citizens are urged to come to discuss their needs and possible action.

Resistance To Route 34 Organizes

by Steve Ney

The next round in the never ending struggle against the Route 34 extension will take place on March 24, at a public hearing in New Haven being held by the Connecticut Department of Transportation.

In anticipation of the hearing opponents of the highway have been moving on several fronts.

The Anti-Route 34 Coalition, consisting of more than 25 neighborhood and community groups, has petitioned the New Haven Board of Aldermen to halt planning and construction of the twelve lane highway through the heart of New Haven. The Coalition has obtained the support of 3rd Ward Alderman Joseph Bartlett, who introduced a resolution which would halt present plans for the limited access road and substitute a "well-designed regular city street with signal lights."

Two Anti-Route 34 State Bills

In another significant development, Senator Joseph Lieberman and Representative Robert Oliver have introduced two bills in the State legislature. One bill authorizes increased relocation benefits to persons already displaced by the road. The other bill would **prohibit construction** of the highway and authorize instead improvement and extension of existing streets. In this way many acres of land which have been taken by the State for the highway will revert to city ownership.

The Anti-Route 34 Coalition in its petition to the Board of Aldermen stated in part, "Far too much of the land resources and economic wealth of the city have been lavished accommodating the automobile, and the time is long overdue for giving priority to the needs of people instead of cars."

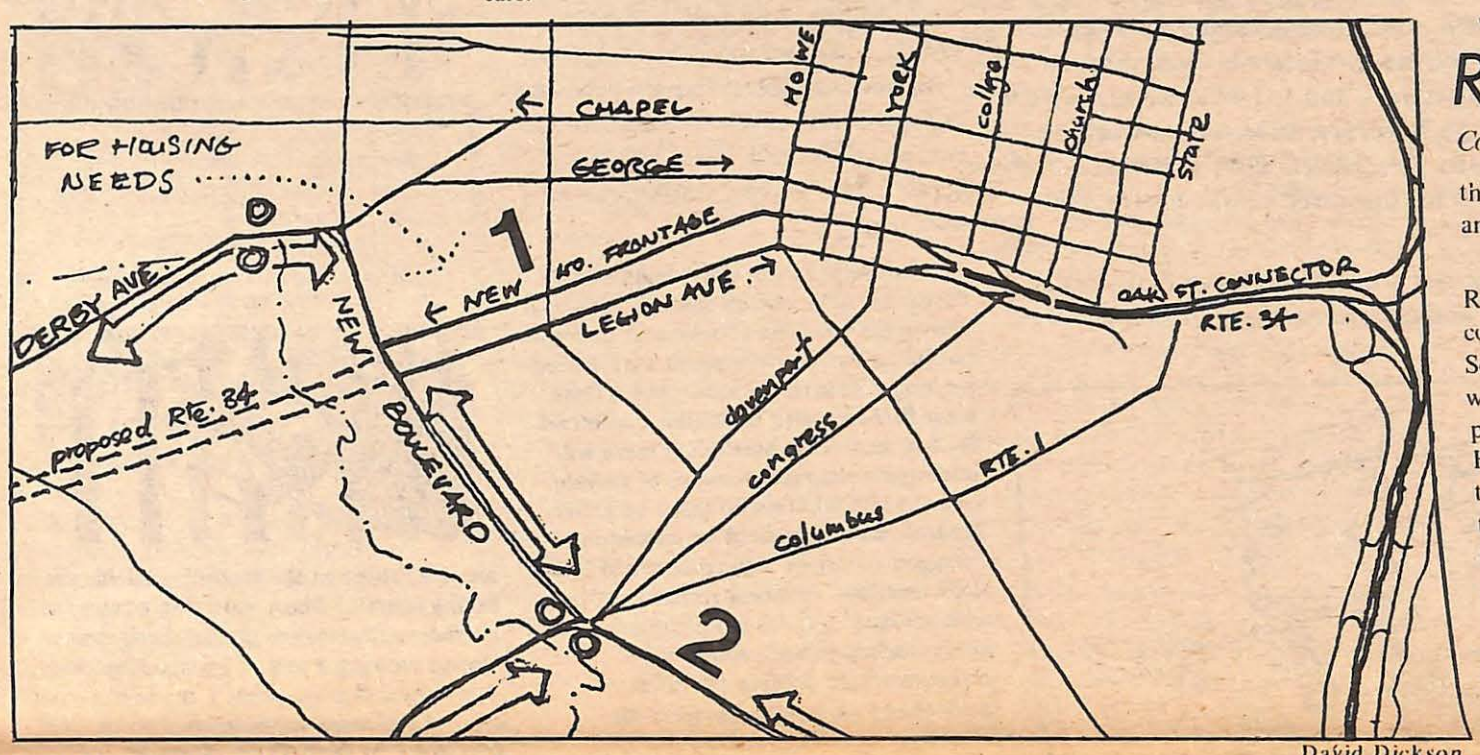
The Coalition, in its petition to the Board of Aldermen, pointed out that the highway will eliminate land from the city's tax rolls; will "divide the city in half; tear apart city neighborhoods and intensify racial and social separation;" will intensify, not relieve, pollution and traffic problems in New Haven by attracting still more cars; and will benefit mainly non-residents.

Alternative to Route 34

An alternative plan to Route 34--a regular city street plan--is incorporated in the aldermanic resolution and the legislation introduced in Hartford. According to the Coalition, the alternate plan will save 29 acres of valuable land for other uses--housing, parks, schools, community and commercial facilities. Furthermore, it will prevent the isolation of the Hill Neighborhood from the rest of the city, cost far less and be more compatible with the surrounding neighborhoods.

In response to the rising public outcry against the highway, the State Highway Department has announced plans to reduce the road from 480 to 375 feet in width, from 16 to 12 lanes of high speed traffic. Opponents of the highway point out that this compromise version proposed by the State still involves the use of 35 acres of valuable city land, and does not meet the other objections raised above. The alternate plan will use up ten acres to accomplish the same objectives.

Some of the groups in the Anti-Route 34 Coalition are: Dixwell Neighborhood Corp., Hill N. C., Dwight N. C., Urban Institute, Dixwell Housing Development Corp., Junta for Progressive Action, Black Coalition, Community Church Alliance, Fair Haven Ministers Assoc., Student Community Housing Corp., and the Environmental Offensive.



David Dickson

Map of the Anti-Route 34 Coalition's plan. The alternate plan has been incorporated into an aldermanic resolution and into legislation proposed in Hartford. A public hearing on the question of the extension of Route 34 will be held in New Haven on March 24.

Route 34...

Continued from page 1.

the State will have to take additional land and homes in the Legion Avenue area.

Speaking in support of the Coalition, Rep. Oliver told the group that he had co-sponsored legislation in Hartford with Sen. Joseph Lieberman to stop the highway since he (Oliver) was opposed " in principle" to highways in urban areas. However, he mentioned that he also introduced legislation which would permit the 12-lane highway to go through as long as there were adequate pedestrian crossings.

Organizations and groups which would like to see Brian Fredericks' videotape should contact him at 776-0519. For large maps of the Alternate Plan contact *Dave Dickson, 776-2690; and for literature and small maps for distribution contact David Warren, 772-1336.*

Student Coalition Presses for Changes

by Joe Gelles

A coalition of black and white students at Hillhouse High School is in the middle of a series of actions designed to secure "due process" for students.

The actions, which began in January, are focused on a list of eight demands. Most important is the removal of a guidance counselor who is charged with being racist and stereotyping students.

Recent events have included a walkout by at least 175 students late in January, and a series of confrontations between students and principal Kenneth Redmond on February 8, after Redmond had announced his refusal to meet with students who made "demands." After first threatening to suspend several hundred students who gathered that morning outside his office and later in the cafeteria, Redmond wound up meeting with a smaller group at 3:30 and conceding on some of the demands.

Students called Muslims, Dope Addicts

The students have stressed that their main demand is the removal of a guidance counselor who has shown "complete disregard for the rights of the student body." According to Black Student Union chairman Mike Green, this counselor "often accuses black students of being Muslims and Panthers, and then won't help them. White students with long hair are told they're dope addicts or gay."

Redmond told the February 8 meeting to draw up a list of specific complaints about the counselor and submit it to the Board of Education. Members of the group are now surveying counselees to make such a list, although they regard the list as mostly a delaying tactic. As Green put it, "If the board doesn't move then, we feel students are within their rights to do whatever is necessary to get her out of the school."

List of Demands

The list of demands was drawn up at a mass meeting at the United Newhallville Organization office following the walkout in January. Besides the counseling issue, Green stressed the demand for a student review board on suspensions and expulsions.

Redmond reportedly agreed in principle to such a board at the meeting February 8, but refused to allow it to have the final word on suspensions, as students had asked. Green said, "We don't feel that any one man should have the authority to suspend or expel someone. We expect a fight, but we can't sit around and let Redmond control the review board."

Other demands dealt with reinstating a student lounge; reopening labs; removal of school-community coordinator Jim Courtney; ending restrictions on speakers; the right to pass out literature in school; and allowing a room to be open for use by such groups as this one. The administration has conceded on the last two.

Asked to comment on the whole matter, Green paraphrased slain Black Panther leader Fred Hampton: "You can kill a revolutionary, but you can't kill his ideas. The same goes for school: you can kick revolutionaries out of school, but you can't destroy righteous ideas."

Alan Bergstein, a white student who has been involved in the protests, estimated that whites were at least a quarter of those who walked out in January. He stressed that white students as well as black are affected by racism, and "cheated out of a good education because of rules and curriculum that affect all students."

Bergstein also cited a struggle currently going on over the school newspaper, **The Sentinel**, which recently published an issue saying Hillhouse was dead and needed to be replaced by new institutions. Following that issue, Bergstein said, the administration took control of the paper away from the editor, and a battle for control is now under way.

Fare Rises: Students Boil

Kay Frankel

Students at city high schools are stewing about the Connecticut Bus Company fare raise. As of March 1, the 30¢ regular and 20¢ student fares go up 5¢ each, and the cost of four tokens will go up from $1.05 to $1.25. Fares in the other two cities where Connecticut Bus Co. does business, Hartford and Stamford, are lower than in New Haven. Here, students will end up paying $2.50 a week - $90 a year - to ride packed buses that don't go near some neighborhoods after school. The company claims a profit loss due to decreasing numbers of passengers. According to a survey at Cross last November, three buses double the stated capacity of 51 seated.

Editorial

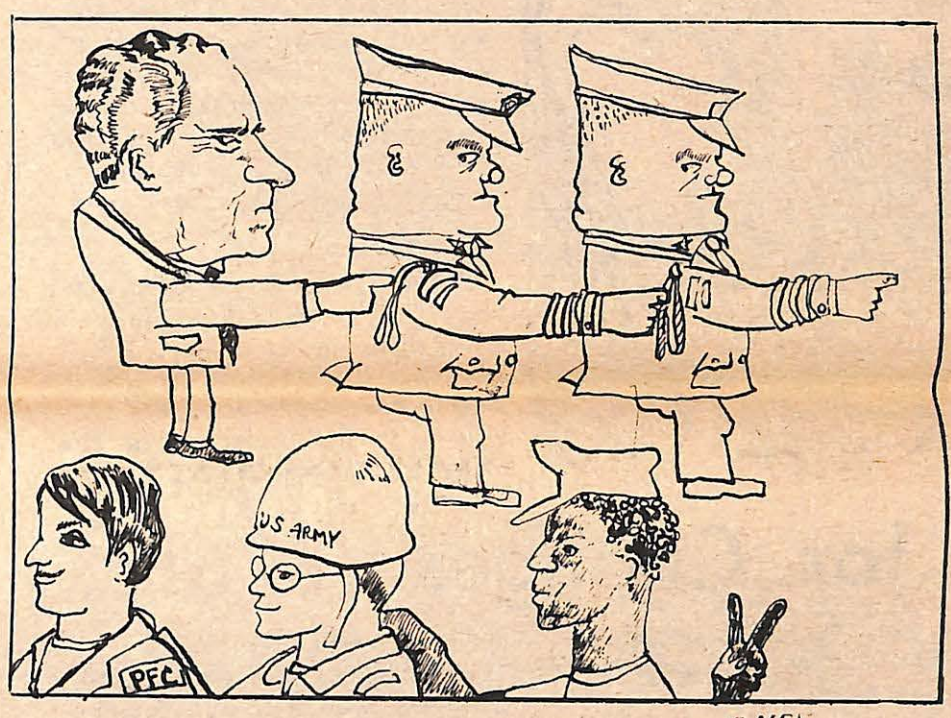
CDAP Falls Short: We Need a Better Plan

The Community Development Action Plan (CDAP) is the most comprehensive plan the people of New Haven have seen. It deals with all the major problem areas of urban life--taxation, education, employment, poverty, transportation--to name a few. Yet it falls far short of the kind of economic plan we in this city really need.

A plan for the future of New Haven or any other American city must first recognize that most of the decisions and wealth are controlled by a few large, privately owned corporations. A decision by the directors of Olin or Yale, New Haven's two largest employers, has a more far reaching effect on the lives of the people of New Haven than CDAP will ever have.

The kind of plan we need, a socialist plan, must coordinate all the economic resources of the area. The location of factories and stores and employment would be determined to produce and sell what we really need. The 10,000 unemployed workers in the New Haven area could work on housing and transportation. The profits New Haven workers produce for the Olin and Sargent families would go for improved public health and education for their own families.

At the same time there must be shorter working hours so that people can be more involved in the planning and decision making processes.



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MODERN TIMES is a non-profit, volunteer labor publication of the American Independent Movement

MODERN TIMES is a paper to tell the story of and by the people of New Haven. We don't get that kind of news in commercial papers run for profit. There is no place else where the work and play of people who aren't rich is considered important enough to write about. There is no place else in New Haven where the problems of working women and men are told by them instead of by their bosses. There is no place else where the hunger, bad housing and education, lack of health care and police harassment that people live with is told by them.

We live in the richest country in the world. But only a few people get to use most of this wealth for themselves. We must all work together to claim the wealth we all helped to create. Then there would be no need to strike for a few more crumbs, waste our resources and labor on rockets and bombs, or waste the lives of our young men in wars like Vietnam. We would produce what we need--not what is profitable.

The American Independent Movement (AIM) has been working since 1966 to get people together against the rich, powerful few who run New Haven and the whole country. We want everyone to have good housing, good education, child care centers, recreation areas, decent health care and decent jobs.

STAFF. David Adams, Debbie Anderson, George Andrews, Jan Baecker, Neal Beck, Marshall Bergen, Virginia Blaisdell, Matt Borenstein, Matt Carrano, Betsy Champa, Arlyce Currie, Joan Dimow, Joe Dimow, Lillian Dimow, Joelle Dominski, John Durrence, Don Elliott, Steve Ellner, Art Fleischner, Gene Frankel, Marleen Gabriel, Sam Goodwin, Lew Haberly, Stan Heller, Harry Henderson, Liz Henderson, Bill Hersey, Shoshana Hersey, Larry Hogan, Peter Jackson, Alan Kay, Teri Klein, Henry Lowendorf, Barbara Maryak, Art Mazer, Scott McIntosh, Alan McKnight, Steve Mick, Patty Miller, John Moldenhauer, Kathy Moldenhauer, John Moulder, Betty Murray, Stephanie Ney, Steve Ney, Barbara O'Connell, Craig O'Connell, Peter O'Connell, Irv Pollack, April Reiss, Naomi Resnick, Ruth Resnick, Florie Ricciuti, Ken Rocklin, Mike Sabiers, Marilyn Snyder, Olivia Stockard, June Taylor, Joe Taylor, Pat Thornburg, Sandy Trachten, Dan Vapnek, Alan Waggoner, Karen Waggoner, Ginnie Walbot, Dick Wieland, Rick Wolff, Edith Zipser.

Resistance to Officers Grows among Viet GI's

(Editor's note: Fred Gardner, an Army Reservist, recently wrote a book, The Unlawful Concert, *about the rebellion of soldiers at the Presidio Army Base in California. Much of the following article appeared recently in* The New York Times. *He has kindly given* Modern Times *the complete article.)*

by Fred Gardner

It was in April, 1968, that I first heard a Vietnam veteran describe a seek-and-destroy mission as "seek-and-avoid." He said that most of the men in his company, an infantry unit stationed near Danang, didn't think the war seemed "worth it" in terms of life, limb and disrupted youth. "On patrol," he explained, "we were supposed to go a mile and engage Charlie, right? What we did was go a hundred yards, find us some heavy foliage, smoke, rap and sack out."

In the past two years, hundreds of thousands of American soldiers have used this tactic. Refusal to take part in combat has grown so widespread that it need no longer be surreptitious. G.I.'s leave their firebases with impunity; commanders fear that court-martialing them will undermine whatever remains of morale. Officers and NCO's who insist on ordering troops into the field are commonly "fragged" – hit by a grenade rolled under their tentflaps. Blatant racists are dealt with similarly. G.I.'s smoke marijuana freely, realizing that a round-up of potheads would deplete the infantry *faster than you can say Hatfield-McGovern.*

"You Just Can't"

The meaning of the G.I.'s reluctance to fight has not been lost on the Pentagon, where the masterminds are expediting the volunteer army and planning an ever greater role for the Air Force. But the American people have long been denied the information that it's their boys, not President Nixon, who are canceling operations. In the Oct. 23 issue of *Life* there is an illuminating piece by John Saar: "You Can't Just Hand Out Orders," a portrait of a young company commander. We learn that Capt. Brian Utermahlen, West Point '68, enjoys a rapport with the men of his "exceptionally good company" because he hasn't court-martialed those who refuse to go to the field; hasn't persecuted the blacks (whose spokesman sympathizes with the N.L.F. and muses about fighting for liberation back home); hasn't busted the weed blowers; did dismiss a zealous sergeant who tried to enforce certain "less urgent orders"; and managed to lead a 17-day mission in which no one, friend or foe, got seriously hurt. The piece might aptly have been called "You Just Can't Hand Out Orders" and played as the story of a company's refusal – however low-key and unorganized – to fight. The portrait of Capt. Utermahlen, after all, seemed insignificant against the "background" of an Army that will not go into combat.

Perhaps the current mood of the G.I.'s is just too subtle – being neither heroic nor craven – for journalism to evoke, and we must hope this war produces a novelist who can give us the "American Schweik" so vividly that his name becomes a household word and his vague survival-politics come into focus. Or, maybe that mood could be conveyed through a collection of letters G.I.'s are sending back from Vietnam. The ones to parents tend to be perfunctory and reassuring; but those intended for sweethearts, kid brothers and buddies are very telling. This is what a soldier stationed at Cu Chi wrote to a friend on Oct. 26:

"New Meat"

"They have set up separate companies for men who have refused to go out to the field. It is no big thing here anymore to refuse to go. If a man is ordered to go such and such place he no longer goes through the hassle of refusing; he just packs his shit and goes visit some buddies at another base camp. Operations have become incredibly rag-tag; vehicles don't work for lack of maintenance; helicopters

The rose blossoms and the rose
withers without awareness of what
it does. The scent of a rose has only
to stray into a prison
for all the world's injustices
to shriek within the prisoner's heart.
--HO CHI MINH, Prison Poems

are just falling to the ground; airfields are falling apart.... Many guys don't even put on their uniforms anymore. I am almost always wearing a pair of keds, a blue tie-dye shirt and army pants I made into cut-offs. *I put in an appearance at work sometimes to see if I've gotten any mail.*

"It used to be they could get a couple of months of work out of new people but that is no longer the case. When new guys come into our company we rap how we've taken over and turn them on. Lately they have been segregating new guys, whom they call 'new meat.' 90th Replacement Battalion, the main processing station for newly arrived personnel, is off-limits. They have barbed wire and guards all around it. You have to have a special pass to get in. It is also the out-processing station for men returning to the states. They have been strictly segregated from the 'new meat.' When we have new men come in, the Sergeant Major personally escorts them from Long Binh. They rush them through processing, give big, lie-filled raps, and quickly send them to the field....

G.I.'s Ending War

"The American garrisons on the larger bases are virtually unarmed. The lifers have taken our weapons from us and put them under lock and key. Theirs. One black locked and loaded on the battalion CO recently because they were trying to send him into the field. About 10 other blacks backed him up. They just gave the guy a 212 (discharge). There have also been quite a few frag incidents in the battalion...."

President Nixon may claim credit for phasing down the war; Congress may debate a timetable for pulling out; but the fact is that the rank-and-file G.I.'s are ending the fighting on their own.

Nixon's latest shift from a ground to an air war in Vietnam is not the life-giving gift Nixon says it is. Rather, as another group of Americans, the infantry, joined anti-war ranks, the government once more is denying the will of the people by keeping the war going by switching to air power. The incidents related here demonstrate why this alternative was the only one left Nixon if he was to continue his military support of the Thieu-Ky regime.

Write on

Reader Says Welfare Workers Racist

To the Editors:

Periodically I read articles which deal with the activities of the Connecticut Union of Welfare Employees, with which many of New Haven's welfare workers are affiliated. A recent article discussed the workers' demand for a voice in the decision making processes in their department. The article also states a desire to formulate a more humane welfare program.

I venture to say that I see no assurance that if the workers did have more of a voice in their department that this would lead to more humane treatment of welfare recipients. Some vivid memories of two years ago serve me well here. I worked at the welfare department when the Welfare Moms of New Haven were demonstrating to receive adequate clothing for their families. I witnessed many appalling attitudes of our so-called humanistic-oriented welfare workers – both union members and non-union members. The vast majority of the workers viewed the mothers and their demands as outrageous – the Moms were trouble makers, inferior beings – how dare they come in here requesting *MORE*!! One worker, surrounded by many others, stated that "*I* only have one bra – so why the hell are they asking for two!" This, of course, drew a big laugh.

One afternoon a mother was sitting in the downstairs coffee shop. Two "sophisticated" little white workers strolled by her while ridiculing the mother with their animal-like grunts. She was a real joke to them because she was overweight, poorly dressed and visibly exhausted. I happened to know that this mother had been put through hell by the department. Her budget had been totally screwed up and she was at her wits end trying to get it straightened out. She had a new worker who was inexperienced and didn't know the paper work yet – so while she was learning – this mother was suffering.

Incidents which depict this bigoted, racist attitude of many workers towards the recipients go on and on. Of course, no one knows this fact better than the welfare families who are subjected daily to this attitude of superiority.

If there are any workers within the bureaucratic structure who are truly concerned for the betterment of the welfare recipient – why haven't they actively dealt with some of the basic issues? Why aren't they demonstrating with the welfare mothers? Why aren't they protesting the deplorable housing conditions and the fact that the welfare department helps to subsidize many slumlords? Maybe it's just one hell of a lot safer to hide behind the four letters (CUWE) of their union and claim their humane interests. After all there is that new sports car to look after and that trip to Europe next summer. Right on Brother.

Gwen Smith

Student Thanks Teachers Who Take Time to Care

The schools of today have many problems.
Do we pay taxes to have a baby-sitter or to educate our children?
Maybe we shouldlook into the matter of education.
One way is to take a good look at education and to take action on what we see.

We tell our kids to go to school, that they need that education. But is that the best education? I know of some teachers who would love being out on the beach, so they more or less daydream about it. So when children walk out of the class, the teacher doesn't know what's happening. Some kids spend more time in the office with the staff and they don't learn one thing.

I would like to say that this is not all of the teachers, and I think the ones who take time to care about the education that our children get, should be thanked.

Roscoe Lee Taylor

by Rick Wolff

"Obscenity" is the only word to describe Governor Meskill's proposed budget for Connecticut.

Look at the Lonely Beatles!

The Beatles fell apart, each going his own way. And ever since, the myths and fables about England's most famous musicians have been falling apart too. Lately, the Beatles' economic empire - including the stocks and bonds of Beatle companies - had to face some hard financial knocks. England's greatest humor magazine, *PUNCH*, recently took a look at the fall of the Beatles through the Beatles' eyes:

Eleanor Rigby

Ah, look at all the lonely Beatles.
Ah, look at all the lonely Beatles.

Mister McCartney issues a writ
From the farm where he spends every day
Hidden away.
John at his window, wearing the face
That his wife did the modeling for,
Chains up his door.

All the lonely Beatles, where have they all come from?
All the lonely Beatles, where do they all belong?

Look at George Harrison writing the words of a mantra
That no one can sing.
Doing his thing
Look at him working, tuning a string in the night
When there's nobody there.
Does he still care?

All the lonely Beatles, where have they all come from?
All the lonely Beatles, where do they all belong?

Ringo Starr-Starkie went into films and was buried
Along with his name.
Nobody came.
Mister McCartney, wiping the dirt from his hands
As he walks from the court,
Has he sold short?

Ah, look at all the lonely Beatles.
Ah, look at all the lonely Beatles.

Sixty-Four

When we get older, losing our hair,
A week or so from now,
Will you still be listening to our LPs?
Or wondering "Why did we buy these?"
Will Alan Freeman, will Jimmy Young,
Play us any more?
Or will you just say "Them? They had their day
Back in '64"?

Lucy in the Sky with Diamonds

Picture yourself in a bank by the river,
With green paper trees and bright silver skies,
Somebody calls you, you answer quite slowly,
A teller with large copper eyes.

Crisp oblong flowers in blue and in brown,
Towering over your head.
Look for the broker with cash in his bag,
And he's gone.
Lucy in the sky with diamonds,
Lucy in the sky with diamonds.

With A Little Help From My Friends

What would you do if I issued a writ,
Would you stand up and walk out on me?
Suppose you had heard that I don't give a ****
Would you turn round and gang up on me?

I'll turn rude, with a little help from my friends,
Start a feud, with a little help from my friends,
And get screwed, with a little help from my friends.

Caseworker Charges System at Fault

To the Editors:

I suppose my first reaction upon reading Mrs. Smith's letter was to totally dismiss her contentions. However, after some reflection, I must allow for the fact that incidents of the kind described in her letter do occur. It would be superfluous to try to dodge this issue by pretending it doesn't exist or, as a counter, to cite instances in which genuine compassion for clients has been shown by workers.

Criticizing or defending each individual's actions, however, isn't going to help correct injustices. The system itself must be changed. Gwen stated that one woman's budget was totally screwed up by an inexperienced worker. This kind of thing happens, but the blame should be attributed to the Welfare Department or the State, which is satisfied merely by filling positions, while failing to make provisions to assure adequate training for new workers and a relevant program of continuing staff development.

I think that Gwen is erroneously equating the lack of movement by workers with a lack of concern. The real enemies, frustration, fear and confusion which keep workers and clients divided and powerless, must be eliminated.

The Connecticut Union of Welfare Employees (CUWE) has supported welfare mothers' demands for clothing and condemns the subsidization of slumlords. However, in the face of established vested interests our impact has been slight. The reality of power politics is that influence is directly proportional to the number of active committed members a union has.

I hope this last statement will not be construed as an apology for past failures or a copout for any current or future lack of action on behalf of clients, but there has been insufficient strength to effect changes. Workers are begining to get themselves together. The struggle to have a voice and to build a union goes on. Cynicism is a luxury we cannot indulge in.

Jim Gaito, caseworker and CUWE delegate
Ansonia, Conn.

Planned Parenthood Knows the Answers, Too

To the Editors:

In Volume 1, No.18, an article, **Birth Control: Male or Female Responsibility?** concluded with an address in Canada for further information.

We here at Planned Parenthood, 406 Orange Street, New Haven are all for letting you know where it's at, and you don't have to send to our northerly neighbors for your answers. We have this pamphlet *and* many others which are *FREE* for the asking. Furthermore, our staff is willing and able to give you personal attention if you request it. Our goal and your is the same--Birth Control: Male *AND* Female Responsibility. Call us 865-4250 and visit us.

Contraceptively yours,

Mrs. Robert G. LaCamara
President
Mrs. Adrian Hirschhorn
Chairman, Public Relations

P.S. 1. We have speakers who will come with films and publications. (no charge)
2. We offer contraceptive services, infertility referrals, V.D. referrals, etc.
3. New Haven Public Health Dept. also offers various services. 776-8763.

Editor's Note: the Birth control Handbook was suggested for women because it is written from a Woman Liberation point of view.

Sales Tax Not Needed Better Deals Available

While holding down spending on the state's most urgent problems, he wants to raise the sales tax from 5% to 7%, the highest rate in the U.S. Quite simply Meskill's dirty deal is going to finance the rich at the expense of middle and poor-income families.

A sales tax differs from an income tax. The income tax, in theory, is designed to tax people according to their ability to pay.

A sales tax hits everyone equally. So its a big burden to those with less money, and no burden to the rich. Evidently Governor Meskill doesn't want to tax the rich particularly not his rich corporation supporters around the state.

An Alternative?

The middle and lower-income families of Connecticut are rightfully angry about Meskill's dealings. The question is, "can we come up with a better way to raise taxes?" I think so. I also think we can find better ways to use the state's tax money, but let's leave that problem for later.

Instead of the unfair sales tax, we could have a state income tax. The AFL-CIO and many liberals strongly support that idea.

At least it tries to introduce the principle of taxation according to one's ability to pay. But the state income tax, while worth supporting, runs into the same problems as the present federal income tax!

The rich can afford to hire high-priced tax lawyers and accountants to find loopholes in the tax laws. The rest of us can't. The well-publicized Tax Reform Act of 1969 still leaves many tax loopholes open.

There are other ways to raise taxes. Property that has gone untaxed to date could be taxed now. Colleges and Universities, like Yale, could pay. Some people have proposed taxing churches and church properties. And Connecticut's property taxes could yield much more revenue if they were based on ability to pay ("progressively graduated") rather than on the flat rate now in use.

The Governor's Interests

One group above all others can and should be taxed more. Connecticut's major corporation giants: United Aircraft, Olin, IBM, Colt, General Electric, etc. These are clearly the richest economic organizations in Connecticut and most able to pay. A nice, stiff increase in the corporate profits tax on the biggies would remove the need for added sales taxes on us.

Governor Meskill seems worried that people will ask, "why not tax the rich corporations?" So he endlessly repeats that to do this might drive the corporations to another state. But if that is Meskill's real reason, why hasn't he arranged for laws to prevent corporations from leaving the state? Why hasn't he called upon the U.S. Senators and Congressmen from Connecticut to plan federal laws? For example, a law could establish the same corporate-profits tax in each state, so that corporations would gain nothing by leaving one state for another.

In his budget, Connecticut's new governor has certainly shown whose interests he will be serving.

INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S DAY

"On March 8, in 185
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On March 8, 1908 th
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Since then, March
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MARCH 8

"On March 8, in 1857 women garment-textile workers staged a demonstration on the Lower East Side of New York City. A long line of miserably dressed and exploited women marched from the poorer district toward a more affluent area nearby. These women were demonstrating against the impoverishment of their working conditions and were demanding equality for all women in work. They were especially angry about their indecent wages and a working day of twelve hours. When their procession got out of the poor district they lived and worked in, the march was dispersed by police. Some of the women were arrested and some were trampled in the confusion which followed police interruption. Three years later in March of 1860 these women formed their own union.

On March 8, 1908 thousands of women from the needles trade industry marched again from the Lower East Side of New York City. This time, 61 years later, the demands for shorter working hours and better working conditions remained the same as in 1857. Added to them, however, were demands for legislation against child labor and the right to vote. No mention of police intrusion is made about this demonstration.

In 1910, in Denmark at an International Socialist Congress, March 8 was proclaimed International Women's Day. Clara Zetkin, a German Socialist in the labor movement... recalled 53 years of struggle since 1857 and proposed, in memory of that first struggle in New York City, a day be set aside to internationally commemorate women and their struggle. Clara Zetkin had become known as a woman who was fighting for social equality for all women and her proposal was accepted.

Since then, March 8 has been celebrated mostly in socialist countries...."

–Women, A Journal of Liberation

Hopefully, this Women's Day will bring a greater awareness in the United States of women's struggles and achievements. It is a day for us not only to commemorate past events but also to strengthen our efforts to create a world in which everyone has equality, independence, dignity, and joy – words often sloganeered, but also concepts vital to the fabric of humanity.

Free Angela Davis Committee Holds Bail Benefit Dinners

The New Haven Committee to Free Angela Davis has initiated weekly communal dinners at Bread and Roses Coffeehouse "to raise bail money for local prisoners awaiting trial, and to get people to come together for dinner," says coordinator Bob Eisenman.

The money raised from the dinners and money raised from a series of dances being planned will go to the revolving bail fund started in the names of Angela Davis, Ericka Huggins and Bobby Seale. The New Haven Committee explains, "Many prisoners in jail awaiting trial are black women with small children who have suffered separation from their families, and endured the long, gray nightmare of Niantic State Prison for over a year because they could not raise $200 bail."

Bail Fund for Prisoners

The fund will provide money for a prisoners' bail, and after its return, the money would be used for another person's bail. The 75-cent dinners are every Wednesday, 538 State Street, 6 to 8 pm.

The Committee to Free Angela Davis sees the bail fund as a way of carrying on her work. They say their thoughts on the defense work are mirrored by a statement of the General Coordinating Committee of the Jewish Cultural Clubs and Societies: "We join with many leaders of organized labor, the professions, clergymen, black organizations, civil rights and liberties groups, in expressing our deep disquiet in the effort to send this courageous black woman to prison or even worse punishment for what appears to be her political 'crime' of radicalism and devotion to the liberation of her people from the real crimes of discrimination, brutality, racism and genocide practised against them for hundreds of years."

Angela Davis Bookstore Will Open at 17 Broadway

Good books and good talk come gether at the new Angela Davis Bookstore, 17 Broadway. The store features Marxist-Leninist hardbounds, paperbacks and pamphlets as well as reading material about black liberation, the labor movement, women's liberation and international events.

"We want the store to be a place where New Haveners can get books relating to their lives," says Joelle Dominski, who manages the bookstore . In addition to the books, magazines and newspapers, there is a politicalinformation table in the store.. Literature about the trial of Bobby Seale and Ericka Huggins is available, along with information for the unemployed, anti-war material and the latest on the trial of Angela Davis. The **Daily World** and **Modern Times** will be on sale.

Official Opening March 7

Although the formal opening is March 7, the store has already opened its doors. Hours are 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. daily, and until 10 p.m. Thursdays.

"We aren't out to make a profit," says Dominski. "We want to make important books readily available in an atmosphere that will spark discussion and encourage readers."

The books represent many radical publishing houses in addition to related mass market books. Books from Vietnam, China and the Soviet Union are available. The stock reflects the "rainbow coalition" decor: black,brown, red, yellow and white stripes, all the colors of the human race.

Bookstore organizers are excited that the books offer a true history of the American people. They say "in school, courses don't dwell on the Harriet Tubman's the Big Bill Haywood's or the Ben Davis's." But these are just a few of the names of the real folk heroes of American working people whose books fill the shelves of the Angela Davis Bookstore.

Angela Davis Bookstore

"We named the store after Angela because of what she represents as a black woman Communist," says Dominski. "She is working for the freedom of her people and all people. Since her arrest she has received world-wide support. In this country it ranges all the way from the YWCA to some *teachers union groups and women's civil rights organizations.*"

Volunteers working to prepare the Angela Davis Bookstore for its opening. The store, located on the second floor at 17 Broadway, will have a wide range of progressive books.

Speaking in Hartford

Bernadette Devlin Issues Call for Socialism

by Carol Lashine

Bernadette Devlin, a leader of the 'civil rights' struggle in Northern Ireland and outspoken member of the Irish People's Democracy was cheered by an audience of college students at the University of Hartford, Wednesday night, Feb. *17th.*

In a calm, determined voice which held the audience enraptured for two hours, the 23 year old revolutionary explained the situation in Northern Ireland, and why there is a political struggle going on. She began by saying that the fight in Ireland is not between Catholics and Protestants, as is usually assumed by Americans. Nor is it a fight to free Ireland from British control.

Kay-Frankel

Bernadette Devlin, leader of Irish "civil rights" struggle, calls for socialism in University of Hartford speech, Feb. 17.

Rather, it is a fight for 95% of the population to gain control over the wealth of the country, wealth which their labor produces, but which is now controlled by 5% of the population. The majority of the people, Catholic and Protestant alike, poor, underfed, without housing, and unemployed.

High Unemployment

She cited that a "low" unemployment rate in her country is 7½% for men, this year it is at 10%. In some rural areas, it is often as high as 40%. The unemployment rate is lower for women because factory owners pay women less than they pay men, and hence enhance their profits.

Bernadette emphasized that the fight in Ireland is for liberation, which means that 'the sign of poverty' must be abolished altogether, that all the wealth must be shared equally; that no small group can have the power of controlling all the wealth. This means a socialist economic system must be established, because it will abolish private accumulation of profit.

She said that this desire to 'change the system'--to create real justice is now being considered a federal crime by governments around the world. She herself has served six months in jail for her so-called subversive activities.

She expressed great concern for a fellow woman revolutionary, Angela Davis, who is being tried, Bernadette said, for no greater crime than all California taxpayers are guilty of. Their money have bought guns and bombs which kill people daily in Vietnam.

Parliament Inadequate

Bernadette is one of the 12 Members of Parliament sent from Northern Ireland to London. She was asked during the questioning period why she has accepted that position. She said that 'working in the system' was only a tactic; a lot of people come to her to help them get something done. She tries her best to use government channels to solve their problems, but is thwarted 9 times out of 10.

She can then explain to her constituency exactly why things do not get done by the government, and suggest a simpler, more likely to succeed and faster solution. Her example was that since the government was not building needed housing, she organized people to occupy vacant houses.

She emphasized that the struggle of the Irish working people is only a part of the struggle of people all over the world to wrest the wealth away from the minority and place it in their own hands.

She noted that United States business controlled most of the world's wealth. In Ireland, U.S. business invested heavily, making great profits and owning almost all the industry. In return for U.S. investments, Ireland pays 66% of the cost of building the American factory, provides a 7 year tax concession on profits, and a 7 year concession on export duties. In return for this, U.S. business employs the Irish at extremely low wages, and then leaves the country, after getting its benefits, when the 7-year grace period is over.

Wants Non-Violent System

She also answered the often asked question of whether she advocates violence. Coming from a working class background, she says, violence is the system she was born into. Unemployment, want, human misery, military control by the police, are violent.

Conn. Dept. of Corrections Attacked; Appalling Prison Conditions Revealed

by Peter Jackson

The Connecticut Department of Corrections is under attack. The conditions in prisons and jails in Connecticut are appalling and New Haven's Whalley Avenue Jail is one of the worst.

In order to bring these conditions to public attention the New Haven Council of Churches' task force on Law and Justice has organized a series of three town meetings. The second of these, on Jail and Prison Reform, took place Wednesday, February 10 in the First Church of Christ.

The meeting was attended by about 150 people who were addressed by a panel of speakers including State Senator Joe Lieberman, attorney John Williams, working with the Legal Assistance Association, Carl Robinson, State Department of Corrections Correctional Institution Administrator, and C.R. Lawn, a third year Yale Law School student and former inmate of Whalley Avenue jail.

Filthy Jails

After Joe Lieberman had spoken, telling the meeting about the rising crime rate, the bad bail laws, and the lack of money, John Williams brought the meeting alive with a vivid account of conditions in Whalley Avenue jail: the overcrowded, rat and roach infested cells, the cold, the smell, the filth.

Paul Lawn then described Whalley Avenue in similar terms when he told of a week spent there before being bailed out. He was lucky; he had friends who *could* bail him out. There are many inmates of Whalley Avenue (70% of them pretrial detainees) and other Connecticut jails, who cannot raise the bail even though this may in many cases by only ten or 20 dollars. These inmates include a disproportionately high number of black and Spanish people.

John Williams cited examples of daily abuse and degradation of inmates, particularly with regard to Niantic, the women's prison. They included dangerously inadequate health care, the spying of male guards on the women and the physical brutality of the guards.

Reform Proposals

Proposals for reform were heard from both the Department of Corrections and the Connecticut Prison Association (CPA). Corrections Administrator Carl Robinson talked about programs being instituted in the prisons to reform and rehabilitate prisoners.

The Connecticut Prison Association (CPA), a voluntary organization, is also active in attempts to mitigate the effects of the prison system, mainly by acting at a personal level with prisoners or newly discharged ex-prisoners and also by investigating prisoners' complaints.

Many allegations of brutality and inhumanity made by John Williams were never heard of by the CPA or the Department of Corrections. In addition, members of the audience complained that prisoners' mail was tampered with by the prison authorities.

Needed Changes

The meeting showed well what can and should be done. Pretrial detainees should by treated as innocent people and not be subject to the same regulations as convicts. John Manson could at the stroke of a pen immediately order this change. Complaints of inhumanity must be investigated with speed and the investigations made public. Finally more money must be appropriated to increase the scale of reform and rehabilitation schemes.

The next meeting in this series will be held on March 10th in the Center Church on the Subject: "Bail and Bonding."

Bundle of Joy: Blessing or Burden?

Myths Dispelled About Storks

by Marilyn Snyder and Chris Pattee

Whatever opinions people have about babies, the process remains a wondrous union. It starts with the union of egg and sperm and nine long months later a small person is born. Even now the whole process is not completely understood.

During sexual intercourse, millions of sperm cells are ejaculated high into the woman's vagina, near the cervix. Many sperm swim in the wrong direction; others are killed by the acid condition of the vagina; still others are trapped in the fold of the vaginal walls. Muscular activity of the uterus push sperm to enter each fallopian tube.

Fertilization usually occurs in the fallopian tube. The first sperm cell to reach the egg releases a chemical which helps expose tne egg. One sperm cell bores through the cell membrane to the center of the cell. A second chemical reaction prevents any other sperm from entering the egg..

The fertilized egg is moved down the fallopian tube and the nuclei (where the chromosomes are) of the sperm and egg form one nucleus with forty-six chromosomes. These chromosomes (hold hereditary characteristics) reproduce themselves and the cell divides in two. This continues until the fertilized egg is a cluster of tiny cells, each with forty-six chromosomes. Fats and other substances of the egg cell provide it with nourishment for three days as it travels down the tube to the uterus.

From Cluster to Embryo

For several days the cluster floats freely in the uterine cavity. About six days after fertilization it attaches and buries itself in the innermost lining of the uterine wall. Blood surrounds the egg cluster and nourishes it. Implantation is complete by the twelfth day after fertilization. One mass of cells become an embryo; others become structures to nurture the embryo. Most of the time implantation will not occur and the fertilized egg degenerates.

Pregnancy Tests

Two kinds of pregnancy tests are possible to confirm whether you are pregnant. Both tests look for a hormone that is released in increasing amounts by the placenta.

One test injects some of a woman's urine into a laboratory animal. If the hormore is present (chorionic gonadtropin hormone) it causes a certain reaction in the animal. This is a positive result meaning the woman is pregnant. This takes six hours.

The other test is faster—it takes two to twenty minutes. A chemical is added to a sample of urine. The presence or absence of a chemical reaction determines if the test is negative or positive.

Both tests are accurate, but errors do occur. If a woman suspects she is pregnant, two weeks after she has missed her last period she should have a test. Private gynecologists are expensive. In New Haven, Family Planning Clinics, Planned Parenthood, or the Woman's Clinic at Yale New Haven Hospital are cheaper.

Woman's Account of Pregnancy

by Michelle Cohen

Contrary to what society tells us, all women do not have to have babies to be complete people. It should be possible to choose not to without having a stigma of unnaturalness attached to us because we're not sure of motherhood.

Thousands of women have babies every year. It's revealing that although blooming pregnancies (the more pregnant the more beautiful she is, or doesn't pregnancy become her) are possible, and it is true that this can be a beautiful time in a woman's life—it is not always. Our society makes pregnancy the most important time in woman's life (next to marriage). For many, besides a feeling of anticipation and elation, being pregnant can also mean loss of freedom, high expenses, and frustration. Here is one such experience.

My Pregnancy

After months of sporadic leg pains and nausea and headaches, I stopped taking birth control pills. I became pregnant ten days later.

I was told the news and congratulated by my gynecologist. Naturally, he was pleased (he wasn't pregnant). I was, and thanks to the motherhood myth, having babies is supposed to be something all women instinctively enjoy, need, and want.

I, however, was upset by the news. We couldn't afford the doctor bills and weren't ready to accept the responsibility of a baby. There was also that 'small' matter of my freedom—what little I had as a woman in today's society would be completely lost.

Abortion had occurred to me but was also frightening. I was ignorant about how to get one. We were also as financially unprepared for an abortion as we were for a pregnancy.

I tried telling myself that I would have to accept it. My continuous morning sickness did not help me do that.

I had tremendous guilt feeling about not wanting to be pregnant in the first place. Watching my body get larger and larger and not liking it that way when I was supposed to, didn't help either.

I had my baby by the natural childbirth method...this made me feel more comfortable concerning my approaching labor and delivery.

First Weeks Depressing

My first weeks at home after the birth were frightening and depressing. I knew nothing about babies and had no idea what would happen to my life now.

Erika is now nine months old. I love her and am continually amazed and excited by the new things she does.

At present I am trying to get a job for myself and a day-care center for Erika. I think she should fit into our lives and not us into hers...however things don't always happen that way. Job interviewers want to know about provisions for my kid and day care centers are impossible without money from a job.

We are both desperately trying to attain some semblance of the life we had before Erika, however we are finding that increasingly harder to do. When she was very small we could take her with us, now she prefers her own crib and her own room.

The bill for Erika came to one thousand dollars...three hundred for the doctor and 700 for the hospital. We're still paying the doctor bills nine months later.

Connecticut Valley Hospital: I Referral: Society's Easy Out

This article is the first in a series.

It's three a.m., and the bright lights around you reveal a room filled with sick people, confused people, and other people, like yourself, covered in white and awake for the last thirty hours. You're a young doctor in the emergency room of Yale-New Haven Hospital, trying to help people...trying to save peoples' lives.

The lobby is filled with colicy babies and newly broken legs. Two policemen haul a remorseful looking middle-aged man in to see you. He has just torn up his living room for the third time this month. He always smashes a few things when he gets high, he says, and that's not too often.

The policemen explain that his wife threatened to kill herself or him if they let him go home. But he says that everything will be fine if they just let him alone. You examine him for two hours and decide that he's not behaving rationally. You decide that he can't control his drinking. He's probably not dangerous, but you're not positive. Most important, you call his wife and decide that she means what she says.

And you have no place to store this man for the night, let alone treat him for his problems. He does not belong in jail. He does not belong out on the street. There's no place in the city equipped to handle him now. So you sign some papers, call an ambulance, slip your patient into a special jacket, and send him off, up I-91, twenty five miles to Middletown.

In Court

It's two p.m., but the high windows let in very little sunshine as you open court for your afternoon session. There's nothing unusual happening this afternoon: just preliminary hearings for some assault cases, a robbery or two, and a few breaking-and-enterings...mostly junkies.

You've seen most of the faces before, and this one's no exception. Black, intelligent looking, and not too interested in what's going on. You could put on your stern face, stare this black man down, convict him, and send him off to prison for a couple of years.

But the prosecutor's evidence is a little flimsy, and besides, there is something in the case record about drug addiction. You ask him if he's hooked and he admits that he dabbles a lot. You ask him if he wants to be cured and he agrees that it would be a good thing. You tell his public defender that prosecution could be suspended if he would submit to treatment. They talk for a few minutes and return with the expected answer.

So you sign a few papers, call the sheriff, and send this man off, up I-91, twenty-five miles to Middletown.

It's five p.m. and the light is fading. You want to leave the Mental Health Center, but this fat lady in your office has been crying for two hours and shows no sign of letting up. She is poor and confused, but the earliest possible opening is in three months. So you reluctantly tell her to pack a bag and take a bus, up I-91, twenty-five miles to Middletown.

What is there in Middletown that can handle the people New Haven can't cope with? Middletown has Connecticut Valley Hospital, one of the State's three large mental hospitals. What happens inside C.V.H. is the subject of the second article in this series. How has it come about that New Haven can dump its deviants, its troubled and its sick into a far-off city? And what should be done about making New Haven do its own job? The third and final article will look into these problems.

CNVA March Will Support the Cause of Panther Defense and Nonviolent Social Change

On Monday, March 1, Committee for Nonviolent Action (CNVA) walkers will begin a six-day trek from Nianitc State Women's jail to downtown New Haven in a second CNVA Freedom Walk for justice and nonviolence.

As stated on two signs to be carried by walkers, "Justice for Ericka and Bobby" and "Defend Freedom with Nonviolence," will by the twin emphases of the six-day education and communication effort. CNVA spokesmen stated that response to their first walk, which carried the same messages, was good, and that positive reactions were expected again.

The Freedom Walk on January 20-21 traveled from Montville State jail, where Bobby Seale, Black Panther Party national chairman, is being held, and concluded at the Niantic State Farm, where Ericka Huggins has been held for twenty months without bail.

Speak - Out on Green

The March 1-6 walk will pass through Old Lyme, Old Saybrook, Westbrook, Clinton, Madison, Guilford, Branford, East Haven, and Fair Haven on its way to a brief concluding speak-out on the New Haven green.

On Friday evening, March 5, members of the Freedom Walk will conduct an open meeting at the Church of St. James the Apostle, 110 Marvel Rd. in New Haven; a second meeting is being arranged in the area. The purpose of the meetings, according to CNVA, will be to allow New Haveners to find out more about the reasons for the walk, or to express their own thoughts in agreement or disagreement with the Freedom Walk goals. Similar meetings will be scheduled during the week at churches along the walk route route.

CNVA feels that the positive response *they got to the first walk came "because people know, on the one hand, that the unjust court procedures followed in the Huggins-Seale trial threaten everybody's right to a fair trial,"* said CNVA staff member Dave Brown.

"They also are beginning to realize that the cycle of violence started by such injustices must be broken by people seeking change, if change is to be positive and lasting," Brown continued.

The Voluntown-based pacifist group points to Black Panther Party children's breakfast programs and free community health clinics as important efforts the Panthers have made toward positive and lasting change. The Party's violent overtones are largely due to the official and institutionalized violence and racism that have always been directed against blacks, and especially against blacks who have organized to fight their oppression, according to CNVA.

"While we feel that the Panthers' violence is a mistake, we also know that their lives are constantly in danger, and that they must make their own response to that fact," stated Peggy Ellis, another CNVA staff member.

Nevertheless, CNVA strongly asserts its commitment to nonviolent means of finally changing the conditions out of which America's basic violence grows.

"But we must speak most strongly to the people who run the courts, exploit the police, and get rich on others' misery--they are the ones directly responsible for the fundamental violence permeating American life," Miss Ellis concluded.

BOBBY AND ERICKA MUST BE SET FREE

THE TRIAL OF CHAIRMAN BOBBY SEALE & SISTER ERICKA HUGGINS OF THE BLACK PANTHER PARTY IS A----

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COME TO NEW HAVEN MARCH 13 - 12 NOON

MASSIVE PEOPLES ACTION

~ SHORT RALLY - MUSIC, SPEAKERS ~

march beginning from Beaver Pond Park (watch for maps) to the New Haven Superior Court. Everyone PLEASE bring posters, banners, & revolutionary graphics. Our message is clear:

FREE ALL POLITICAL PRISONERS

The survival of Bobby and Ericka, and all Political Prisoners depends on the survival of the peoples' struggle. SUPPORT THE SURVIVAL PROGRAMS IN THE NEW HAVEN COMMUNITY. When you come to New Haven to show your solidarity with Ericka and Bobby bring.....

A CAN OF FOOD FOR THE FREE FOOD PROGRAM

To you, one can of food may be only symbolic. But thousands of cans of food brought by sisters and brothers from all across America will be a loving, revolutionary contribition.

March 13 is the date slated for the "Massive People's Action" in defense of Black Panthers Ericka Huggins and Bobby Seale. Above is flier rallying demonstrators.

Panther Trial Jury Selection

Defense Loses Its Say on Jurors' Fitness

by Jan VonFlatern

It's been 27 panels--27 groups of 50 prospective jurors for the trial of Ericka Huggins and Bobby Seale. That's 1350 people who have been called to appear in superior court to answer the questions of attorneys looking for a "fair and impartial" jury to "judge" the guilt or innocence of the two Panthers.

As Modern Times goes to press, 1000 of those called have actually appeared and been questioned. All but 11 have been found unacceptable. The total of those who have shown the effects of a negative, prejudicial press amounts to over 60%.

But 11 have been chosen. They are a varied group--a middle-aged mailman and a graduate student, an Avon representative and an assistant bank manager, a retired gunsmith and a retired floorman. There's a woman machinist, a former factory worker, an engineering assistant at the telephone company, and a hospital worker.

There are five blacks, six whites-- six women five men. The youngest is 26, the oldest 67. Seen altogether at the end of every court day, they look mismatched to each other--and very unpredictable.

Peremptory Challenges Gone

One fact now overshadows the proceedings. The defense has no more peremptory challenges. What that means is that the defense has no right to excuse the juror whose answers are acceptable to judge and prosecution even though his or her spirit is prejudiced.

Both sides began with 60 challenges and the state has 25 left. Many of the defenses' challenges were spent on people whose presence on the jury would have guaranteed a lost case for the defense before the trial ever began--like the American Legionnaire whose best friend was a state trooper, or the woman whose husband is a 20-hour-a-week auxiliary policeman in the New Haven police department.

And there was the man who said he "knew" that Alex Rackley had been killed "because he didn't go along with the higher-ups" in the Party. Perhaps a few more like them will come up now that defense challenges are gone--perhaps they will sit on what is supposed to be a "fair and Impartial" jury.

At any rate, what all of this means is that the jury selection or *voir dire*, which seemed to threated to go on forever, will be over soon. And the trial will begin.

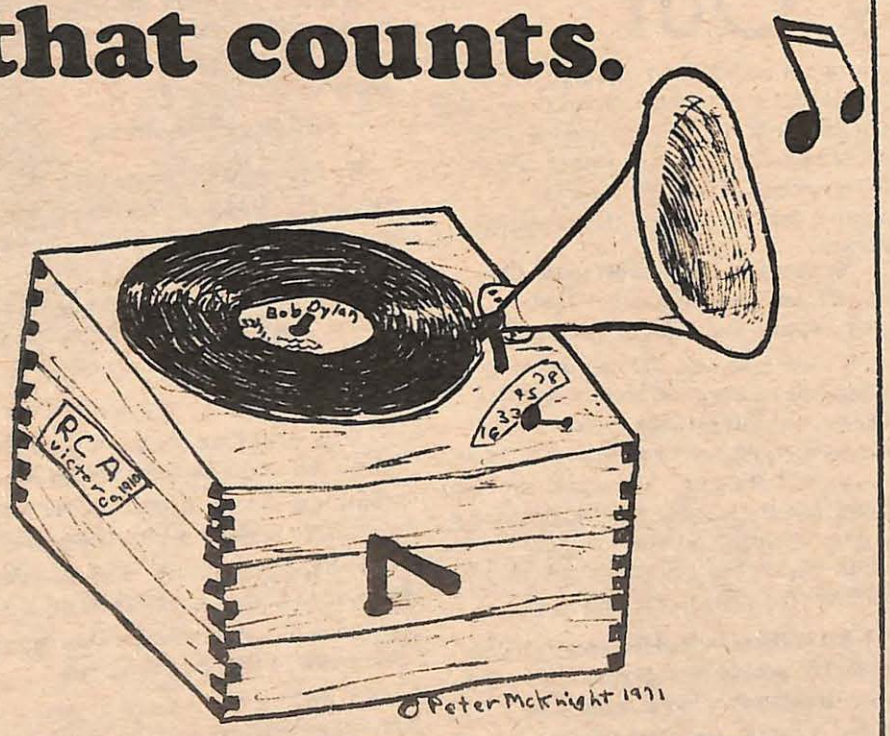
The defense lawyers have done a remarkable job. From a population which has been subjected to sensationalized publicity about this case for nearly 21 months, the lawyers managed to draw eleven jurors who appear fairly open. However, they have one more to choose, plus two alternates, and without the option of the peremptory challenge. It will be difficult, if not impossible, for the defendents to have any say over who the people will be.

Free Food Store Opens To Meet Needs of Poor

On or about March 15 a Free Food Store is to open at 518 State Street next to the Bread and Roses Coffeehouse. Eight to ten people have been working on this project and have already raised enough money to pay for two months rent.

Steve Murray, who has had experience with this type of program in New York said, "We are starting this store for our own needs as well as the other poor people in New Haven. We have too much invested to stop now."

It's the SOUND that counts.



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NH Teachers Send Support

Newark Teachers Fight for Survival

by Craig O'Connell

Newark teachers, now in the fourth week of a long and bitter strike, are struggling against repression for the survival of their union. Violence and racism have been the foremost obstacles that striking teachers have had to confront.

While several picketing teachers have been harassed, beaten and hospitalized by vigilante groups, Newark Teachers Union (NTU) President Carole Graves has had her car burned and her house stoned. The classic tactic of setting the community against the teachers is being used by the Newark Board of Education in an attempt to portray the union as racist.

Black nationalist leader Leroi Jones has opposed the strike and has appeared on television in an attempt to pit blacks against whites. More than a third of Newark's teachers are black and Puerto Rican.

Craig O'Connell

Delegation from New Haven who went down to support Newark teachers in their strike from left: Lula White (Lee H.S.), Nil Disco (Hillhouse), Len Caplen (Troup Mid. Sch.), Polly Gassler (Hillhouse), Mary Johnson (Troup), Frank Annunziato (Cross H.S.), Joe Montagna (Winchester School), Barbara O'Connell (student, S.C.S.C.). Missing from photo is Jim Johnson, teacher at Cross High and Craig O'Connell, teacher at Lincoln-Bassett school, who were part of the New Haven delegation.

Moral Support Rally

The union's struggle for survival and its battle against repression has attracted the attention of union teachers all over America. At a Newark rally on February 14, teachers throughout the east, including ten members of the New Haven Federation of Teachers, came to lend their moral support. To shouts of "Right on!" speakers emphasized that Newark teachers were fighting for their survival and that they were waging a class struggle for decent working conditions and not a race struggle.

Orie Chambers, a black staff representative of the New Jersey Federation of Teachers, warned that teachers who crossed picket lines were in reality saying, "yes sir, boss," to Leroi Jones. Frank Sullivan, President of the Philadelphia Federation of Teachers, maintained that this was a case of "a predominantly black board of education against the black children of Newark." Over 70% of Newark's schoolchildren are black and Puerto Rican.

Carole Graves, the black president of the NTU, explained the violent incidents that have marked the strike. "Goon squads", with apparent political sanction, have brutally attacked striking teachers with fists, clubs and knives. After identifications were made and charges were pressed by the union, the cases were reportedly squashed.

This is the second teachers strike in Newark's history. The other occurred last year when police, armed with clubs, broke up teacher demonstrations and picket lines and put American Federation of Teachers President David Selden behind bars.

UE Local Firm; Workers Nix Sargent's Offer

Seven hundred Sargent workers, members of the United Electrical Radio and Machine Workers of America (UE) Local 243, unanimously rejected a Sargent Co. contract offer at a general membership meeting. The present contract expires on March 5.

Possible Strike Vote

The union members rejected the offer of wage increases of 30¢ to 70¢ an hour over the life of a three year contract as "unsatisfactory and inadequate." They gave the negotiating committee full power to take all steps necessary to secure a satisfactory settlement. If the impasse continues, however, the negotiating committee will have to go back to the membership for a strike vote.

The Sargent Co. delivered their offer to the union on Wednesday, Feb. 17, and the union meeting was held the next morning. UE Local 243 had given its contract demands to the Sargent company last November.

Early Morning Meeting

The Sargent plant was closed down at 7 am on February 18 for the union meeting. Sargent management was annoyed but the union was within its rights since it had notified the company over 60 days before of its contract demands. After the meeting at the College Theater most people returned to work.

According to UE business agent Harry Kaplan, a union meeting during working hours insures full participation in contract decisions. Because of family obligations and fatigue many workers find it difficult to attend after work meetings.

Inflation an Issue

Sargent workers presently average $3.25 an hour. The union estimates that even with the limited cost of living clause in the old contract, Sargent workers have lost 20¢ an hour to inflation over the last three years.

In another local UE shop, M&B Electronics, workers are negotiating a new contract. The old contract runs out on February 28. Other workers at M&B are represented by the International Association of Machinists (IAM). M&B Electronics has been hit heavily by cutbacks in the space program.

Old Picture "Shocks" Local Paper

New Haven's only daily newspaper, The **New Haven Register/ *Journal Courier***, has refused to run advertising submitted to it by New Haven's non-profit professional repertory company, Long Wharf Theatre.

Executive Director, M. Edgar Rosenblum, has challenged the newspaper's censorship policy, and is indignant over the **Register's** refusal to run Long Wharf's current advertising. The six year old theatre is one of America's most distinguished professional companies.

Unable to promote play

Long Wharf Theatre was unable to promote locally its current production, **"She Stoops to Conquer"**, a conventional 18th century comedy of manners by Oliver Goldsmith— using the William Hogarth print designed to advertise the production.

The print is "The Tavern Scene" from Hogarth's illustrations for **The Rake's Progress.** The internationally famous artwork was especially chosen by Long Wharf designer Cornelia Hartmann to communicate the play's revelry, and to simulate the gaiety of a tavern scene which appears in **"She Stoops to Conquer."**

William Hogarth

Forces Title Change

In the 1967-68 season, the **New Haven Register** refused to run an ad for the Yale Drama School showing of an Elizabethan play **"Tis Pity She's a Whore."** An ad was accepted when the title was changed, only in the ad, to **"Tis Pity She's Bad."** Apparently the **Register** editors are still refusing to keep up with the times.

Rail Workers Win Victory on Wages

The Brotherhood of Railway and Airline Clerks (BRAC) reached a contract agreement with the Railroads giving them a 43.6% wage increase over 3½ years dated from Jan. 1, 1970. The agreement was reached two weeks before the March 1 strike deadline.

BRAC is the largest of the four major rail unions representing over 180,000 workers. Two other unions the Brotherhood of Maintenance Workers (60,000 members) and the Hotel and Restaurant Employees Union (3,000 members) reached similar agreements early in February.

A presidential emergency board which had convened last November to settle the rail dispute proposed a 37% wage boost. C.L. Dennis, president of BRAC immediately rejected the board recommendations and held out for over 40%.

Congress set the March 1 strike deadline when it had intervened to stop a strike on December 11. The emergency law gave rail workers a 13½% wage increase for 1970.

CORRECTION

In the article announcing the series of Town meetings, January 15 issue, Charles Garry was mistakenly referred to as "defense attorney for Seale and Huggins." In fact, Garry is not Fricka Huggins' lawyer. Catherine Roraback is serving as counsel for Huggins. Our sincere apologies to Miss Roraback for the error.

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ON FILM

Repression vs. the Truth

by Harry Henderson

THE CONFESSION:directed by Costa Gavras; produced by Robert Dorfman and Bertrand Javal; based on the narrative by Lise and Artur London; adaptation and dialogue by Jorge Semprun; starring Yves Montand and Simone Signoret; with Gabriele Ferzetti and Michel Vitold.

The Confession is a serious and ambitious film based on the memoirs of Artur London, a former deputy foreign minister in the government of Czechoslovakia during the Stalinist years of the early 1950's. It is a vivid and naturalistic record of the experiences which led up to the confession of London (a long-time Communist and a veteran of the Spanish Civil War, the anti-Nazi Resistance, and German concentration camps) to treason and spying for the United States.

Clearly, the most significant thing about the film is that it presents London's memories of his ordeal as a document as a story which demands to be told. The truth of the essential story seems incontestable.

In the 1930's in the Soviet Union, and in the early 1950's in Eastern European countries, many people stood up in public courts and confessed to crimes that they hadn't committed– and were then punished by imprisonment or death. That this could occur in countries which call themselves socialist is shameful, and it doesn't really make it less shameful that people are railroaded in the United States too, or, in the vast majority of convictions in American courts, people "cop a plea" by confessing to crimes that they have not committed either.

But why did Costa Gavras, the director, feel this story was worth the full treatment now? As one character in the film points out, you could read about rigged "show trials" in the anti-communist press from 1935 on. Anyone who's interested hasn't had to go to the **Reader's Digest**, either. There have been novels: **1984, Darkness at Noon, The Case of Comrade Tulayev,** with movies and TV shows based upon them.

Repression vs. Truth

The film is well-acted and thoroughly professional in its presentation of a very disturbing but often-told story. But what is the story to mean to us now? How does London understand his life, and how does Costa Gavras present it? Unfortunately it is told mainly as a **personal** tragedy. The conflict in the film is between the Forces of Repression and the Truth, as fought out in the soul of one man. (Truth loses).

Artists often have a way of telling the same story with whatever materials come to hand, over and over again. Costa Gavras has duplicated the form of **Z**, his fastmoving thriller about the takeover of Greece by a right-wing junta.

In that film too he came to define the conflict as one between the wicked Greek generals (Costa Gavras was almost mum on their U.S. backing) and a young lawyer, whose politics are unclear but who is devoted to the Truth. The lawyer proves his case, but the colonels disregard that and take over anyway.

In **The Confession**, too, London (Yves Montand) decides to publish his story after more than ten years (he has escaped execution and remained a Communist), but it is 1968, and, just as he gets ready to tell the truth where it would count, in Czechoslovakia, the Russian tanks are in the streets. Once again, the Truth loses, Repression wins.

Political Filmmaker

Here lies, I think, Costa Gavras' problem as a political filmmaker. He is in his element portraying well-meaning intellectuals grappling with the obscene agents of darkness. In fact, my favorite portrayal in the film is by Gabriele Ferzeti as an efficient and businesslike interrogator, a bland Slavic Eichmann who is utterly convincing in his humdrum, creepy way.

But when one asks where Costa Gavras locates the values in his film, they are entirely entrusted to his helpless intellectuals, never in the only people who might have the power to force a hearing for the truth: that is, the ordinary working people of the country he describes.

This fact is why for me, at least, by far the most moving footage in the film is the documentary sequences of bewildered Russian soldiers talking to angry Czech students their own age. As the recent successful strikes in Poland have shown, working people can take their destiny into their own hands, even under a repressive regime.

The Confession is a sad story, but an old old one. I'm waiting for the film Costa Gavras hasn't shown yet that he can make the one about ordinary people struggling to liberate themselves from the reactionary forces which control their lives.

Don't Bank on a Rubble-Razer!

The corner of Church and Elm in downtown New Haven is being demolished to make way for a multi-story New Haven Savings B-k Building. The storefront on the corner was the "New Politics Corner" until it was ev-ed out during the Mayday weekend last year. They moved to a store just around the corner which was also included in the demolition. The "New Politics Corner" has moved next door to the second floor of 185 Church St.--It is now the "Democratic Alliance" office.

Makers Profit from Unsafe Drugs

by Virginia Walbot

Consumers will spend at least $5 billion this year on drugs; the average healthy family here in New Haven will pay about $100 and older citizens on fixed incomes will be even harder hit since they spend *about twice as much.*

What do you get for your money? Drugs in the United States are over-priced and often unsafe or ineffective. Drug production is concentrated in a few giant companies, with almost no price competition. In recent years the average yearly return on sales for the drug industry has been 10.7%, and the drug industry ranked first among 22 major industries in return on invested capital (18%). Thus, the drug industry is the most profitable manufacturing industry in the united states.

Who are the consumers? The drug companies have a captive market: the sick, the mentally ill, children and babies, and the senior citizens. After the doctor gives you a prescription how can you protest the price you must pay to obtain it?

Brand Name vs. Generic Name

Each year drug companies spend $3000 -$5000 per American doctor to advertise new drugs. The manufacturers urge doctors to prescribe drugs by brand name rather than by their medically equivalent chemical name (generic name). Although brand name drugs cost far more than Generic name drugs, the brand name drugs provide no additional medical benefits. This advertising is very effective; prescription surveys have shown that 89% of our doctors prescribe by brand name rather than by generic name.

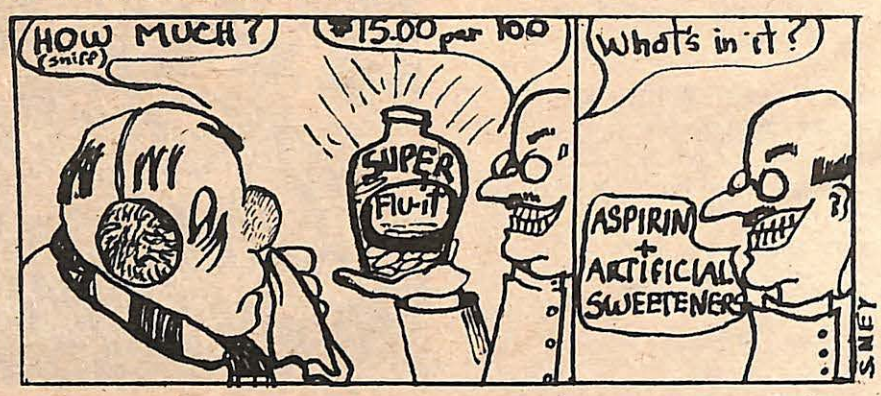
How much extra do you pay? For example, most headache products contain 5 grains of aspirin. A drugstore's own brand may sell 100 pills for 19¢, while a famous 'name brand' aspirin may retail at 25 pills for 89¢ but there is no difference in drug quality. Dextro-amphetamine sulfate is the generic name of a common prescription drug used as a stimulant and appetite depressant.

Dexedrine is the brand name under which the chemical is promoted by Smith, Kline & French Labs. The wholesale price for 1,000 5-milligram tablets of dexedrine is $22.60; the same quality of dextro-ampetamine sulfate purchased from a smaller drug company by generic name is only $1.50.

Sick Must Pay

The drug industry adds to the doctors never mention price -- he is convinced to prescribe a drug for you because it is supposed to be effective. But the sick person must pay. By law in most states drug*gists cannot give you the generic drug if the doctor writes in the brand name, so you are stuck.*

Each drug company can patent a different brand name for every drug: the same antibiotic may have 20 or 30 different names. Clever ads aimed at doctors and the public may hide the similarity of these drugs.



Drug duplication has a hidden cost to drug buyers. Druggists must stock every one of the brand names since each doctor may prescribe a different brand. Many of the drugs will become dead stock--It is inevitable that the druggist will raise his prices to cover this unnecessary inventory thus passing on the cost to families who are stricken by illness.

Drugs Unsafe

Besides costing too much many drugs are unsafe or ineffective in curing sickness. Testing drug safety and efficacy is the responsibility of the Food and Drug Administration (FDA), but this agency is not doing an adequate job. A few recent cases of neglect:

1. In 1960 thalidomide was marketed as a new safe sedative since it did not cause drowsiness - only a few years later doctors found that it caused deformed babies when pregnant women took the "safe" drug.
2. a batch of contaminated sulfanilimide killed 100, mainly children.
3. an undetected, but fortunately harmless, virus was present in all early polio vaccines -- no harm was done, but what if the virus had been deadly?

These stories raise serious questions about the effectiveness of the FDA in guaranteeing our safety. Drug testing is a low priority item in the national budget; with a small staff few drugs can be tested thoroughly.

Drugs tested on men may prove unsafe for pregnant women or drugs safe for healthy people may make sick people even sicker. The 8.5 million women in the U.S. taking birth control pills are participating in one of the biggest drug experiments in history. If these pills were a food additive as in the case of cyclamates they would have been removed from the market long ago since they cause cancer in laboratory test animals. But now American women ar are the test animals.

What can we Do?

Consumers need better protection against unsafe or worthless drugs. Uniform labeling of drug products is already in effect and we should use this information to compare the ingredients in non-prescription drugs like cold tablets and aspirin

The drug companies should be prevented from advertizing name brand drugs to doctors as if they were a new discovery. The money saved from advertizing budgets (one-fifth of the cost of drugs is due to advertizing expenses) could be used to develop worthwhile drug testing programs.

You should always ask the doctor to prescribe a drug by generic name - not brand name. For prices on drugs, sources of less expensive drugs, and information on generic drugs get the *Handbook on Prescription Drugs* by Dr. Richard Burack. At the very least consumers must encourage strengthening of the regulatory powers of the FDA. The FDA should not accept the good faith of drug manufacturers but must be given the funds to investigate every new drug.

Yesterday? or Here to Stay?

by Stan Heller, Ken Rosenthal, Linda Garson, Paul Gill, Frank Annunziato, Mike Smogga, etc.

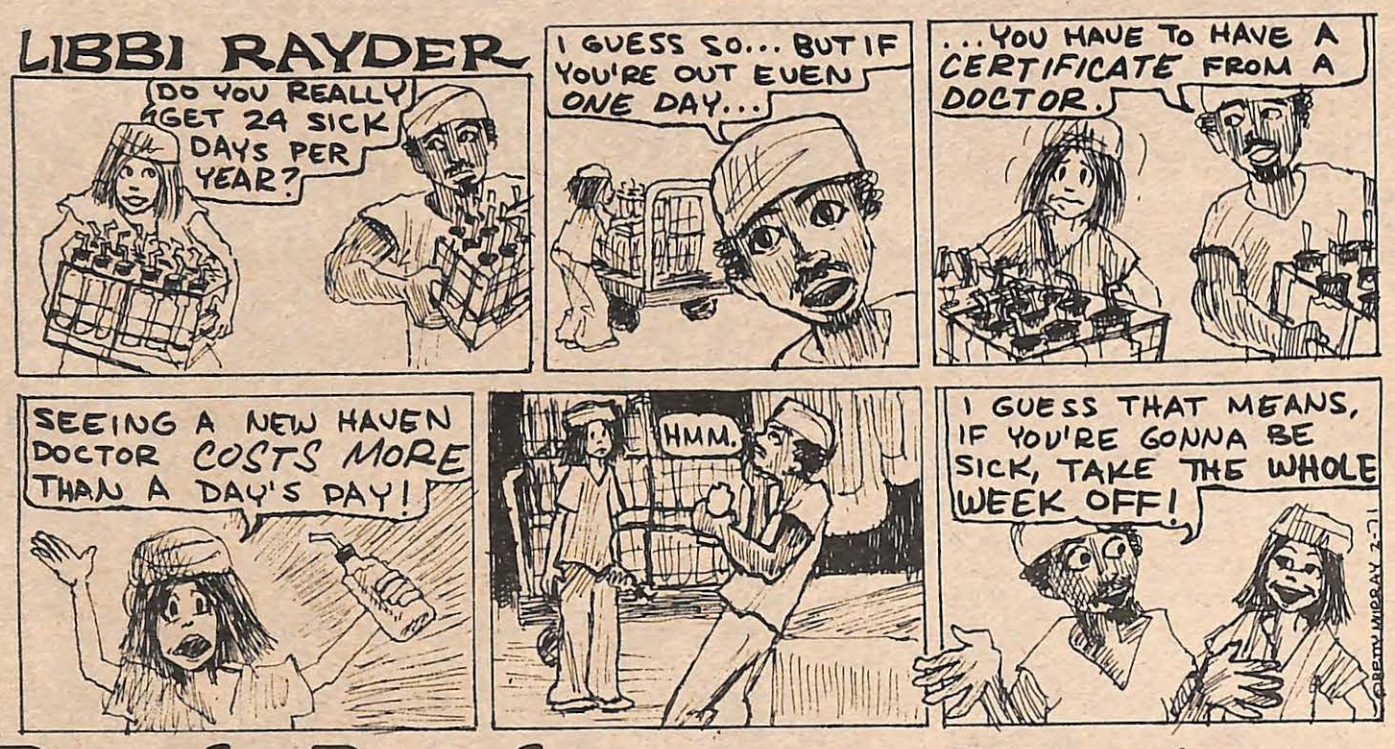
(A song, to the tune of The Beatles' "Yesterday")

Yesterday,
Unemployment seemed so far away.
Now it looks as though its here to stay,
Oh, I believe in yesterday.

Suddenly,
There's a blue slip hanging over me.
What'll become of my family.
Oh, I need a job so desperately.

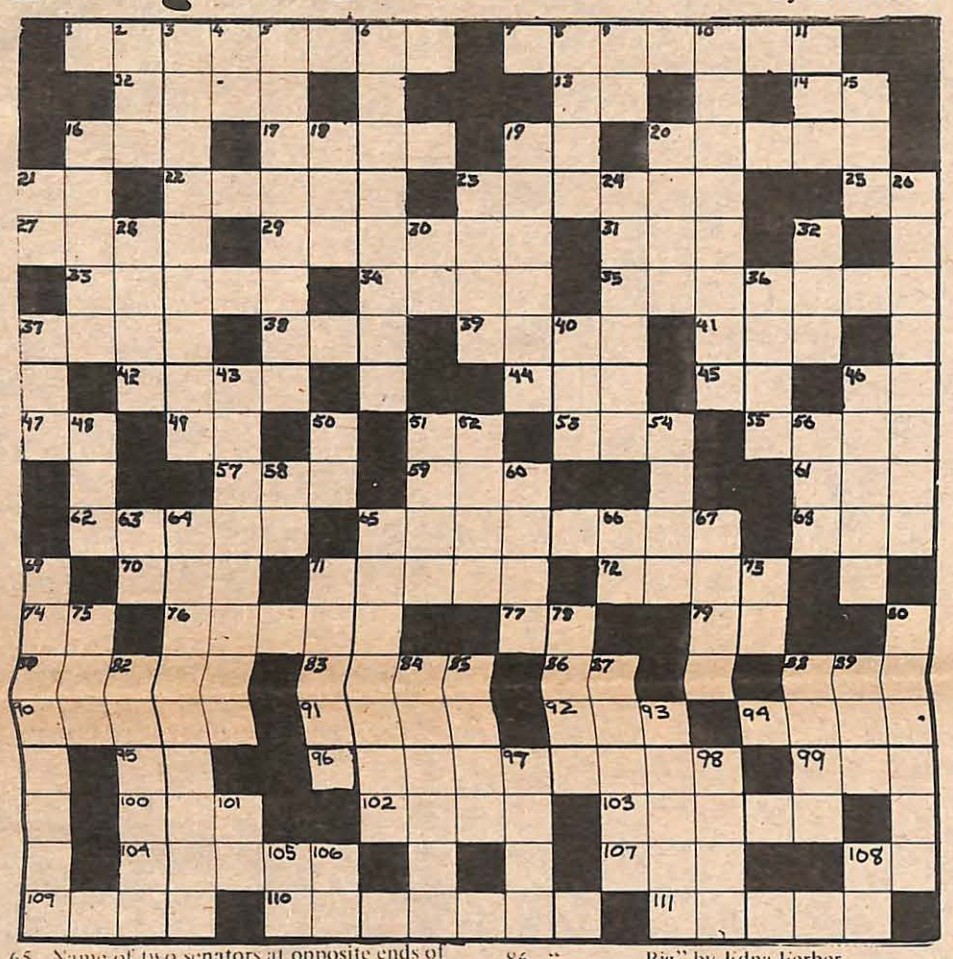
Why I lost my job
I don't know. They didn't say
Went to work each day
Now I see - that didn't pay.

Yesterday
I heard Tricky Dicky say
Full employment will be here to stay
Oh, I can believe in yesterday
Cause yesterday won't pay my way.


LIBBI RAYDER
DO YOU REALLY GET 24 SICK DAYS PER YEAR?
I GUESS SO... BUT IF YOU'RE OUT EUEN ONE DAY...
...YOU HAVE TO HAVE A CERTIFICATE FROM A DOCTOR.
SEEING A NEW HAVEN DOCTOR COSTS MORE THAN A DAY'S PAY!
HMM.
I GUESS THAT MEANS, IF YOU'RE GONNA BE SICK, TAKE THE WHOLE WEEK OFF!
LIBBI MURRAY 3-71

People Puzzle

by Lou Relin

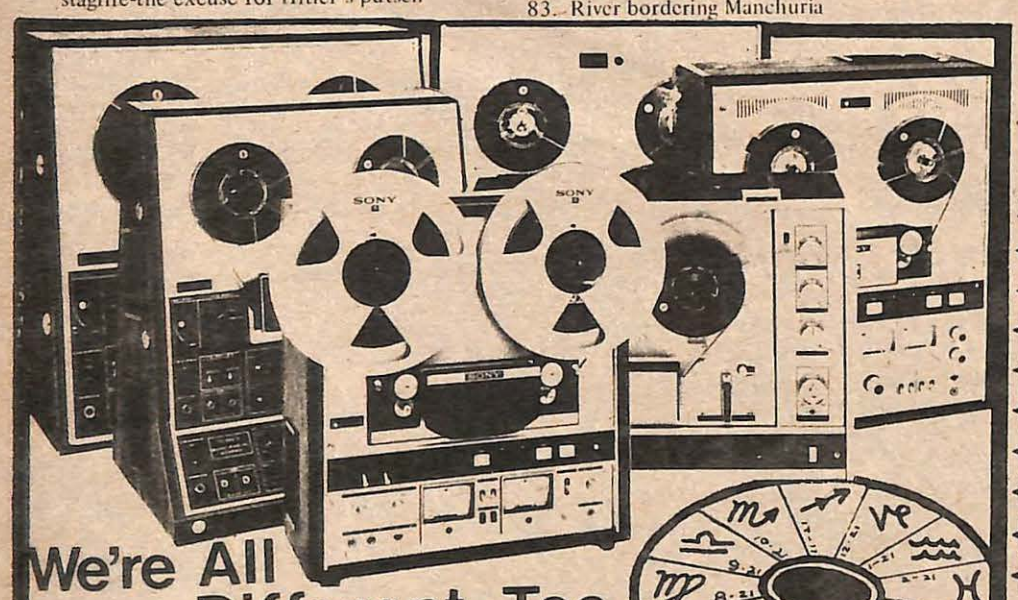


ACROSS

1. Second city annihilated by an atomic bomb
7. German industrialist, financial backer of Hitler
12. For want of a nail a battle was ___
13. For example (abbrev.)
14. French and
16. Lion
17. Anglo-Saxon domestic slave
19. Roman numerals for 1500
20. Go in
21. Near
22. Presumably fail — are insurances against nuclear error-terror
23. So was the egg laid by the fabled goose
25. Sailor's cry
27. England's "gloomy dean" denounced modern tendencies
29. Pater
31. Sprite, pixey
33. East Indian Untouchables, for example
34. He said, "When fascism comes to America, it will be to save democracy."
35. Communist China's political mentor *(see 75 down)*
37. The _____ at Concord, heard round the world
38. He directed Senate investigation of America's munitions industry tied to international cartels
39. *"Give my heart _____."*
41. Electrically charged atom.
42. Racketeer, _____ Diamond.
44. "Neither sleet _____ snow"
45. Mme _____, relative of our assassinated Vietnam puppet.
46. International organization (abbrev.)
47. Thus
49. Italian river, an open cesspool
51. Hemisphere (abbrev.)
53. "_____-*all* the way!"
55. Shortened form for Antoinette
57. Bird slaughtered for its plumage
59. Unit of energy
61. Familiar name for superpatriotic informer. Bentley
62. Vander —, scapegoat for the Reichstagfire-the excuse for Hitler's putsch
65. Name of two senators at opposite ends of the political poles
68. Female deer
70. Weep with convulsive hearing; also abbreviation for an insulting epithet
71. Ablute
72. Cop's bailiwick
74. Contraction
76. Ghandi's successor
77. Lowest military commission (abbrev.)
79. Negative
81. Pertaining to birth
83. River bordering Manchuria
86. "_____ Big" by Edna Ferber
88. 13 Popes bore this name
90. The military in Latin American countries frequently takes over by these means when money-masters are thwarted in democratic elections
91. East Indian female garment
92. Simian
94. He "invited" U.S. forces to Vietnam to "protect democracy."
95. Egyptian sun god
96. U-boat
99. Mohammedan name of Cassius Clay
100. New Deal bureau (abbrev.)
102. Alsatian coal basin in dispute, a factor in two world wars
103. Cow's teat
104. Moral, ideal, universal element in a work of art: the opposite is emotional

DOWN

2. Malt drink
3. Marching manner of the Wehrmacht
4. Comparative
5. Great American "muckraker" journalist
6. Chicago 7's attorney
8. "I dreamed I saw Joe _____ last night."
9. "___ that ha' wi' Wallace bled."
10. Irish revolutionary party
11. Born
15. Attempt
16. The judge whose name is America's vilest obscenity, the act her greatest shame
18. Dead, Red or Aegean
19. J.P.
20. The few squirmy lake-polluted survivors may be hazardous to the health of consumers
21. Two (prefix)
23. Familiar name of President Johnson's nemesis
24. Holds back, stops
26. Joe (of 8 Down) said: "Don't weep for me! !
28. English Prison
30. *Uncle ——, logical successor to Bao Dai*
32. ——Yat-sen, "father" of his country
36. Racehorse spy
37. Campus organization (abbrev.)
40. Small French coin
43. Hitler's Gauleiter Number Two
46. "In ———there is strength."
48. It bubbles underneath the toils and troubles of the Middle East
50. First K of KKK
51. Parochial denomination
52. ————of Triumph
54. Nagging painful discomfort
56. ———wines are best
58. First person singular, accusative
60. Ancestor of Sean O'Casey
63. First person plural, accusative
64. The Little Corporal
65. They spearheaded Kenya's revolt against British colonialism
66. Lung Disease (abbrev.)
67. Over there; he went to kill that Hun
69. Author of "The Jungle" and other social novels
71. Pentagon (colloquial)
73. Preposition
75. This and 35 across comprise full name of Communist China's political mentor
78. He was deposed and disposed of in Russia in 1918
80. Geopolital hawkish theory regarding Southeast Asia
82. He led a slave revolt against southern plantation owners
84. Polished, suave, city-sophisticated
85. Main character of "Green Mansions" by W. H. Hudson
87. Resistance to British importation of this commodity into China culminated in the Boxer Rebellion (P.S. The Chinese lost that one.)
88. Fabricator
89. Conger or moray
93. Terminated
97. Dry
98. ————St. Vincent Millay
101. ——choo!
105. Belonging to
106. Upmost classman (abbrev.)
108. Hitler's elite corps (abbrev.)



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Events

Feb. 27, Sat.: "Global Gala" Program of music and dance from Around the World, for the benefit of the International Student Center. Lyman Auditorium. SCSC 8:30 p.m. $3.50 non-students, $1.00 students.

March 1, 8, 15, Mon.: Storytelling: "Dr. Suess and Mother Goose." The Stetson Library Center in Dixwell. Parents are cordially invited to bring their youngsters. 10 a.m. Free.

March 1, 8, Mon.: Open poetry reading, The Exit, 9 p.m. 50¢

March 1, 2, Mon., Tues.: Winter Film Festival. "Camel Who Took a Walk," "Harold and the Purple Crayon," and "Pigs." New Haven Free Public Library Children's Room. Mon. 10:45 a.m., Tues. 2:00 and 3:30 p.m.

March 2, Tues.: Fair Haven Parents Ministry Monthly Membership Meeting. Fair Haven Community Center, 35 Market Street, 8 p.m.

March 2, 9, Tues.: New Haven Gay Liberation Front open meetings. Dwight Hall, Yale, 7 p.m.

March 2, 9, Tues.: Drama Workshop. All persons interested in acting, producing, directing, etc., are invited. First United Methodist Church, 3rd floor, College and Elm Streets. Enter through The Exit Coffeehouse.

March 2, 9, Tues.: Staff meeting. The Exit. Staff is needed. All interested persons are welcome. 8 p.m.

March 3, 10, Wed.: Environmental Offensive dinners. Bring something to share. Call 776-9574 for location. 6:30 p.m.

March 3, 10, Wed.: Environmental Action Group meeting. Room 12, Dwight Hall, High St. between Chapel and Elm. 7:30 p.m.

March 3, 10, Wed.: Revolving Bail Fund Spaghetti Dinner. Bread And Roses, 6-8 p.m. 75¢

March 3, 10, Wed.: Foster Parents for Progress weekly meeting. Trinity Parish House, Wall St., 8 p.m. Anyone interested in having a coffee hour to discuss problems informally, call Mrs. Jesse Kennedy, 389-4764.

March 3, Wed.: "Six of a Kind," with W. C. Fields as Sheriff Honest John. 101 Linsly-Chittenden, 59 High St., 7 & 9:30 p.m.

March 4, Thurs.: Travelogue: "Exploring Ireland," presented by Mary Malloy. New Haven Senior Center, 294 Cedar Street, 1 p.m.

March 4, 11, Thurs.: Yale Women's Alliance. Room 301, Hall of Graduate Studies, York Street (across from Wall). Open to all women, 7:30 p.m.

March 4, 11, Thurs.: Homosexuality Discussion Group weekly meeting. Common Room, Dwight Hall, High St. 9 p.m.

March 4, 11, Thurs.: "Contingency Jazz," The Enormous Room, 211 Park St. 8:30-11 p.m. 50¢

March 4, 11, Thurs.: Jam sessions. Bring instruments. Bread and Roses Coffeehouse, 538 State St. 8:30 p.m.

March 4, 11, Thurs.: Open Folk Music. The Exit. 9 p.m. 75¢

March 5, Fri.: "Rap on Drugs" sponsored by the Fair Haven Community Day Care Center with guests, film, 7 p.m. 50¢. For information, call Fair Haven Parents Ministry.

March 6, Sat.: "Morgan!" directed by Karel Reisz. Yale Film Society, 101 Linsly-Chittenden, 59 High St. shows at 6:45, 9:00, and 11:15 p.m. 75¢ with membership card, which is available at door.

March 6, 13, Sat.: Chess playing. The Exit, College and Elm. 2-6 p.m. 25¢ to play, 50¢ to learn.

March 6, 13, Sat.: People's Free Food Program. 865 Chapel St., room 222. All persons interested in helping are welcome. 1 p.m.

March 6, 13, Sat.: New Haven Folk Society, Modern Folk, The Enormous Room, 211 Park St, 8:30 p.m.-1 a.m., $1.00

March 7, 14, Sun.: International Folk Dancing. Instruction every week. Hendrie Hall, 165 Elm St., 2nd floor, 8-11 p.m. 25¢

March 7, 14, Sun.: Open Rock Jams. The Exit, College and Elm. All performers invited. 7:30 p.m. 50¢

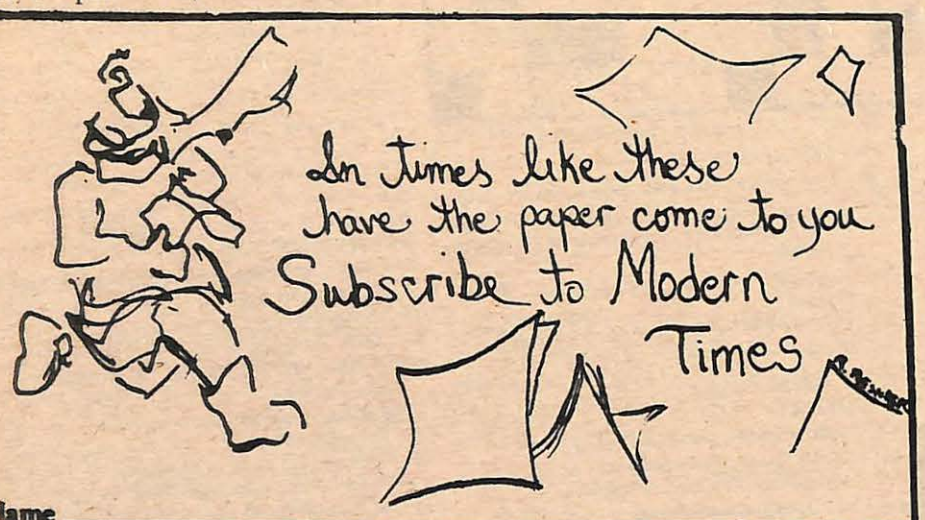
March 7, Sun.: Rally on political repression to free Juan Farinas. Strathcona Hall (Yale). 7:30. Call 776-6723 for further information.

March 9, Tues.: Abortion discussion. 7:30 p.m. Harkness Lounge, 1 South St.

March 9, Tues.: Dwight Concerned Citizens meeting. Troup Middle School, Edgewood Ave., 7:30 p.m.

March 10, Wed.: Coalition for the Defense of the Panthers, open meetings. Discussions of the history and civil liberties aspects of the New Haven Panther case. 425 College St. 8 p.m.

March 11, Thurs.: "The Big Heat" (1953) directed by Fritz Lang. 101 Linsly-Chittenden, 59 High St. Shows at 7 and 9:30 p.m.. 50¢ with membership card, which can be purchased at the door.



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Downtown: Red's Newstand, Elm-Church; Bread & Roses Coffeehouse, 538 State; News Depot, Orange-George; Band Box, Chapel near College;

Hill: Beirne's, Howard-Columbus; Wil-mor's, Congress-Hallock; Len-Mac Cleaners, Howard-Sylvan; Anthony's, Howard-Sylvan; Martinez Grocery, Washington-West; The Sub Shop, Columbus-West ; Fusco Grocery, Washington-Barclay; Cross Road Market, Columbus-Arch; Salt & Pepper, Congress-Cedar.

East Haven: Ann's Grocery, Cosey Beach; Criscuolo's Pharmacy, Main-Pardee Place; Cooper's Pharmacy, Farren-Fulton.

Hamden: Dixwell Novelties, Dixwell-Dudley; Soybel Pharmacy, Dixwell-Wooding; Cherry Hill Pharmacy, 1830 Dixwell.

West Haven: Silver's, Campbell-Main; Liggett's, Campbell-Center; Rivoli Luncheonette, Campbell-Center; Paceoni's Pharmacy, 207 Orange Ave.

Newhallville: Joe & Jessie's No. 1, Shelton-Bassett; Davis-Waller, Goodrich-Newhall; Shelton Pharmacy, cor. Read; Jr. Watts, Dixwell near Elizabeth; Visel Drugs, Dixwell-Bassett; Bob's Market, Dixwell-Division; Sal's Market, Dixwell-Ivy; J. Hines Morning Grocery, Shepherd-Huntington.

State-Orange: Standard Food Market, 852 State; Orange-Grove Pharmacy; Whitney Pharmacy, near Edwards; Orange Market, 500 Orange; Rivera's Market, State-Bishop; Tinker Shop, Whitney-Trumbull.

Dixwell: Davis-Waller, Dixwell Plaza; Sunrise Luncheonette, Dixwell Plaza; Lake Variety, Dixwell-Lake Pl.; Windsor Drugs, Winchester-Webster.

Westville: Beaver Hill Pharmacy, Fitch-Blake; VIP Sandwich Shop, 56 Fairview; Coyne Stationery, Amity Center; Lurie's Pharmacy, Whalley-Dayton; Westville Pharmacy, Fountain-Central.

Dwight: Nu-way Market, Howe-Chapel; Benson Signs, Howe-Elm; Group W, Dwight-Edgewood; Howe Food Basket, cor. Edgewood; Volpe's Pharmacy, Chapel-Beers; Gilbert Pharmacy, cor. Greenwood; Our Food Store, Chapel-Howe; Whitlock's, Broadway.

Mid-town: Book World, Chapel-York; Chapel Book Shoppe, Chapel-York; Downstairs Gallery, York near Chapel; Thomas' Market, Norton-George; Audio Showcase, Whalley-Winthrop; Truhart's News Service, High-Elm; Independent Art Gallery, Park near George. LaBella's Luncheonette, 433 Chapel St, Our Food Store, Whalley-Winthrop.